BLM LIBRARY
88081832

Lands/Minerals Records

ALMRS Project

#1591541362 ID:88081832 HD 216 .L364

Table of Contents

Acquisition of the Public Domain.....1

Historical Highlights
Homestead and Land Grant Laws.....3

Minerals-Laws and Definitions.....20

Public Land Records.....42

Serial Register Pages.....45

Land Office Abbreviations.....48

Public Land Terms.....49

Acronyms Dictionary.....71

Automated Records.....77

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN *

1780 New York ceded all western land claims to new Government. Virginia surrendered vast region north of Ohio River in 1781. Massachusetts ceded all western land claims in 1784. Connecticut followed in 1786. South Carolina in 1787. North Carolina in 1790. Georgia in 1802. All of these areas, collectively, constitiuted the public domain.

1803 Louisiana Purchase, negotiated by President Jefferson, resulted in acquisition of more than 500-million acres of public lands west of the Mississippi River.

1819 Spanish cession of Florida plus adjustment of Spanish boundaries west of Mississippi River added more than 46 million acres to public domain.

1845 Texas became a State, but retained title to all unoccupied lands. Thus, Texas was not a public-land State.

1846 Oregon Compromise settled British boundaries in far Northwest, providing United States with additional area of over 183 million acres of public lands -- including present States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western parts of Montana and Wyoming.

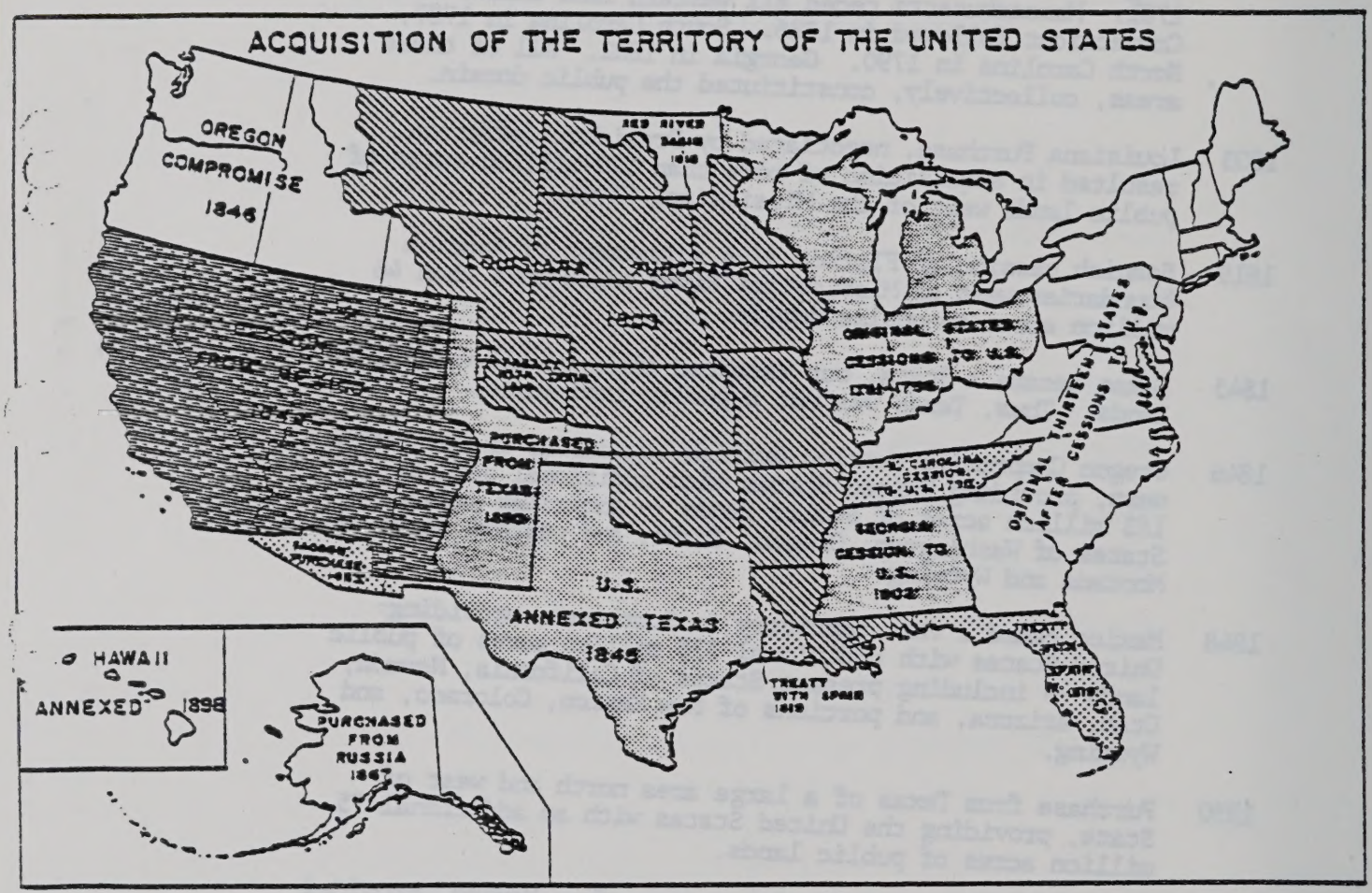
1848 Mexico ceded a vast territory in Southwest, providing United States with additional 338 million acres of public lands -- including present States of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and portions of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.

1850 Purchase from Texas of a large area north and west of State, providing the United States with an additional 75 million acres of public lands.

1853 Gadsden Purchase of 19 million acres from Mexico, provided United States with additional public lands in southern Arizona and New Mexico.

1867 Purchase of Alaska from Russia on June 20th, provided the United States with a vast territory -- more than 365 million acres -- of additional public lands.

*Information is from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Historical Highlights of Public Land Management (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1962).


ACQUISITION OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
OREGON
COMPROMISE
1846
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
1803
PURCHASED
FROM
TEXAS
1850
U.S.
ANNEXED TEXAS
1845
ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES
AFTER CESSIONS
HAWAII
ANNEXED 1898
PURCHASED
FROM
RUSSIA
1867

ABBREVIATED HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1780 New York ceded all western land claims to new Government. Virginia surrendered vast region north of Ohio River in 1781. Massachusetts ceded all western claims in 1784. Connecticut followed in 1786. South Carolina in 1787. North Carolina in 1790. Georgia in 1802. All of these areas, collectively, constituted the public domain.

1785 Land Ordinance established rectangular system of cadastral surveys of public lands in Northwest Territory, north of Ohio River. This surveying system, by means of degrees of latitude and meridians of longitude, divided large areas of public lands into townships about 6 miles square, and subdivided each township into 36 square sections of 640 acres each. Survey lines ran either east and west, or north and south. Rectangular system accepted as standard for all future Federal surveys, because provided an easy way to describe and locate tracts of the public domain. The Land Ordinance also established important land reservations. In every surveyed township, 1 section was reserved for future use or support of public elementary education, and 4 sections were reserved for future disposition by Government of any mineral resources. Remaining 31 sections of each surveyed township authorized for sale by auction at minimum of $1 an acre--but to be sold only in units of either a section of 640 acres, or a partial township of about 20,000 acres. After survey and reservations, such lands were to be subsequently sold at auction by the Board of Treasury of the new Government.

1787 Sale of first public lands directed by Congress as soon as four of "The Seven Ranges" in Northwest territory had been surveyed, and plats forwarded to Commissioners of the Board of Treasury. Then, at irregular but well-advertised periods, at office of the Board in New York City, salable lands indicated on plats were offered for sale to highest bidders over minimum price of $1 an acre. Sales continued, sporadically, for several years.

1788 First patent for single tract of public lands issued March 4th at office of Commissioners of the Board of Treasury in New York City. This and subsequent patents prepared by the Treasury Department, personally signed by the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and recorded by the State Department--before delivery.

1796 Act of May 18th provided for administration, survey, and sale of public lands in central part of Northwest Territory, north of Ohio River. The act established position of executive Surveyor General, who supervised work of professional surveyors under contract to the Government. The established system of rectangular surveys was continued, but arrangement of the 36 sections within each township was modified slightly and then utilized in that numerical pattern

for all subsequent surveys of public lands. As part of their work, surveyors were required to describe the nature of soil, water, vegetation, and other aspects of lands under survey. As plats of survey were completed, they were forwarded to the Treasury Department in Philadelphia, where certain reservations were made in accordance with the act. Any salt spring or saline water was reserved by the Government--the first reservation of this type.

First road grant of public lands authorized for construction and maintenance of wagon trail, later known as Zane's Trace, and also ferry service, between Wheeling in western Virginia and Limestone in Ohio Territory.

1801 Act of March 3rd instituted first of many laws on pre-emption or preference rights of pioneers. Pre-emption favored squatters, and discriminated against land speculators and investors. During subsequent 40 years, congress enacted 16 pre-emption laws.

1803 Louisiana Purchase, negotiated by President Jefferson, resulted in acquisition of more than 500 million acres of public lands west of the Mississippi River.

1812 Act of April 25th established the General Land Office, in Washington, D.C., as a bureau of Treasury Department. Functions of General Land Office embraced issuance of land warrants and grants, schedule of sales at various district land offices, collection of monies from land sales, preparation and issuance of patents or deeds, and the maintenance of land records--including copies of plats of survey, tract books, original entries, copies of patents, case records, and related data. Under supervision of a Commissioner, staff of first General Land Office consisted of chief clerk, draftsman, general clerk, and six junior clerks. Commissioner was responsible for all planning, administration, and staff duties pertaining to organization and operations of the General Land Office and all district land offices. First Commissioner appointed was Edward Tiffin, an Ohio statesman and former surveyor, who immediately became chief architect and executive manager of first organized system of public land management. This incipient system included all aspects of control, administration, recording, and transfer of public lands--by grant, sale, or other means--by the General Land Office, supported by district land offices located appropriately throughout the Nation. At district land offices, tracts of surveyed public lands were sold at auction to highest bidder--at or above minimum price per acre specified by Congress. Auction sales were held irregularly, and lasted about 2 weeks--if enough tracts remained to be sold, and if enough prospective bidders appeared. After auction period, all lands remaining unsold were available indefinitely for over-the-counter sales at minimum price. To do this work, each district land office was staffed by a register of records, a receiver of monies, clerical assistants, and, from time to time,

an auctioneer and his special clerk. Records of all land transactions were forwarded to the General Land Office for filing and subsequent preparation of patents or other land documents. Every issued patent was personally signed by the President until 1833, when a full-time secretary was authorized by Congress to sign the President's name. Completed patents were returned by General Land Office to original district land office for delivery to new owner of property. All of these processes and procedures were functional aspects of the new system of public land management organized and introduced by Commissioner Tiffin of the General Land Office.

1819 Spanish cession of Florida plus adjustment of Spanish boundaries west of Mississippi River added more than 46 million acres to public domain.

1820 Act of April 24th abandoned credit system for buying public lands. Minimum price fixed at $1.25 an acre, and minimum unit of sale 80 acres. Public lands initially offered by district land offices at preannounced, scheduled public auction. Then, if unsold, lands available for purchase at minimum price on first-come-first-served basis.

1823 First grant of public lands for construction of public wagon road in central Ohio. Various other wagon road grants made from time to time, until 1869.

1836 Act of July 4th reorganized and expanded the operations of the General Land Office, but retained the existing field system of subordinate district land offices. Reorganization and expansion of the General Land Office was primarily an attempt to adjust to increasing work and to eliminate delays of several months in handling and processing of land transactions. Surveying became a new responsibility of the General Land Office, ending continual conflict with various Surveyors General. Under a Commissioner, the General Land Office was reorganized divisionally for: private land claims, public land claims, surveys, records, and adjudication. A recorder was authorized to certify and affix the seal of the General Land Office to all patents and similar documents. Also employed was a solicitor to perform judicial work. Retained for physically signing the President's name to all land patents was a secretary, who was replaced in 1878 by an executive clerk for the same purpose. Beginning in 1841, any appeals from decisions of the Commissioner were heard by the Secretary of the Treasury. (See: 1849, Act of March 3d.)

1837 On 25th Anniversary of founding of first organized system of public land management, there were 65 district land offices associated with the General Land Office.

1841 Act of September 4th--also know as Pre-emption Act of 1841--established further preferential rights to settlers and squatters on public lands, in event of conflicts evolving from sale of disputed lands. Under conditions of building a dwelling and settling, a claimant could buy up to 160 acres, at $1.25 an acre. Act also granted 500,000 acres of public lands to each new State admitted to the Union for "internal improvements." Act also reserved saline lands from entry; this was the first salt reservation of public lands. Act was repealed in 1891.

1845 Texas became a State, but retained title to all unoccupied lands. Thus, Texas was not a public-land State.

1846 Oregon Compromise settled British boundaries in far Northwest, providing United States with additional area of over 183 million acres of public lands--including present States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western parts of Montana and Wyoming.

1846 First bill authorizing free public lands for homesteads introduced by Andrew Johnson, but defeated in Congress.

1847 Mormons first settled at Great Salt Lake, after long trek westward over part of Oregon Trail, following religious persecutions in Missouri and Illinois.

1848 Discovery of gold in California sparked rush of prospectors and miners, both amateur and professional, to the West. All claims made under local rules and miners' customs.

Mexico ceded a vast territory in Southwest, providing United States with additional 338 million acres of public lands--including present States of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and portions of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.

1849 Act of March 3rd created the Department of the Interior, a new executive or cabinet-level Department concerned with domestic needs and internal affairs of the Nation. Originally known also as the Home Department, first organization composed of four bureaus: General Land Office, transferred from the Treasury Department; Department of Indian Affairs, transferred from the War Department; the Patent Office, transferred from the State Department; the Pension Office, transferred from the War Department.

1850 Purchase from Texas of a large area north and west of State, provided the United States with an additional 75 million acres of public lands.

1853 Gadsden Purchase of 19 million acres from Mexico, provided United States with additional public lands in southern Arizona and New Mexico.

1862 The Homestead Act authorized unrestricted settlement on public lands to all settlers, requiring only residence, cultivation, and some improvement of a tract of 160 acres. Any person was eligible who was head of a family or had reached the age of 21, who was a citizen or intended to become one, and who did not own as much as 160 acres. After living on the land and farming it for 6 months, he could buy the homestead at $1.25 an acre. But after 5 continuous years, he could apply for and receive a patent or title to the 160 acres for a filing fee of $15. Originally passed by Congress on May 20th, the Homestead Act was later amended to increase area limitations under certain conditions. Subsequent liberalizations of the act were in accord with prevailing philosophy that public lands should be given free to bona fide farmers and stockmen, whose homesteads would ultimately become permanent settlements. While the once-vital act served its original purpose of stimulating settlement of the Nation, it was destined for an active life of only about 70 years--when there no longer were enough public lands suitable for homesteading and capable of supporting a farm family. (See also: 1863, The Homestead Act; 1877, Desert Land Act; 1902, The Reclamation Act; 1904, Kincaid Act; 1916, Stock-Raising Homestead Act.)

Act of July 1st granted extensive areas of public lands for construction, operations, and maintenance of transcontinental railroad and telegraph system between Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Granted to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies were lands for the right-of-way, alternate sections to a depth of 10 miles on each side of the line, plus additional lands for stations, shops, and other property--a cumulative total of more than 20 million acres. Some of the granted lands were sold to settlers as a means of developing future railroad business. Other settlers, following the lifeline of the railroad, migrated to alternate sections of public lands along the right-of-way, and purchased tracts up to 80 acres usually at speculative prices.

Morrill or Land Grant Act authorized grants of public lands to help establish and support designated State vocational colleges teaching agriculture and mechanical arts. This act of July 2d established a land grant system substantially the same as that first proposed in 1849 by Commissioner Butterfield of the General Land Office. Under the system, appropriate colleges and universities existing prior to 1862 could accept provisions of the act by individual State legislation, and were then known as land-grant institutions. As new colleges and universities accepted provisions of the act by State legislation, they also became land-grant institutions. Each State accepting the act was granted an acreage of public lands in proportion to representation in Congress. For States embracing substantial areas of public lands, the grants were made in those States. If there were too few or no acres of public lands in a State, indemnity scrip was issued for public lands in another State having such lands. Granted lands could be used in place. But usually, the lands were sold or leased for the benefit of the land-grant college or university.

1865 First report of petroleum on public lands was recorded by the register and receiver of the district land office at Humboldt, California. A few months later tracts believed to be valuable for such fuel minerals were withdrawn from any disposition. This was the first reservation of petroleum on public lands.

1866 The Mining Act declared all mineral lands of the public domain free and open to exploration and occupation. Mineral surveying districts established by the General Land Office. Prospectors, after filing at nearest land office, could claim mineral vein or lode upon payment of $5 an acre. (See also: 1870, Placer Mining Act; 1872, The Mining Act.)

1867 Purchase of Alaska from Russia on June 20th, provided the United States with a vast territory--more than 365 million acres--of additional public lands.

1870 Act of July 9th provided for survey and sale of placer mining lands at $2.50 an acre. Also known as Placer Mining Act.

1872 General Mining Law identified mineral lands as a distinct class of public lands subject to exploration, occupation, and purchase under stipulated conditions. Claims for metallic minerals on about 20 acres of public lands were filed under this act, which legalized the appropriation of such lands for mining purposes much in accordance with local procedures established during the California gold rush which, in turn, were based on earlier Spanish mining laws of the early Southwest. The act promoted private prospecting and development of metallic minerals on public lands by protecting private interests in mining claims. Under this act, all mineral lands were declared open to exploration and occupation, mining claims located on such lands were recognized and confirmed, and patents to such lands could be obtained from the Government. To obtain a patent for mining lands, it was necessary (1) to make a valid mineral discovery, (2) to invest $100 in improvements annually for 5 years, (3) to pay for a boundary survey, and (4) apply for the surface area of the lands included by the boundary, at $2.50 an acre for a placer mine, or at $5.00 an acre for a lode mine.

First national park, created from lands of the public domain. Yellowstone National Park established near junction of boundaries of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

1873 Act of March 3rd authorized the location and sale of lands chiefly valuable for coal deposits.

Timber Culture Act granted tracts of public lands to settlers who planted and cared for trees on the plains. This was first legislation intended to encourage reforestation as a means of conservation. Less than an unqualified success, the act was repealed in 1891.

1877 Movement to create forest reservations spearheaded by Secretary of the Interior. Protection and conservation of timber on public lands assumed by special force of timber agents, supervised directly by Commissioner of the General Land Office. This was first official recognition of urgent need for conservation of natural resources.

Desert Land Act authorized disposition of 640-acre tract of arid public lands at $1.25 an acre to homesteaders upon proof of reclamation of lands by irrigation. Difficulties of reclamation subsequently reflected by more than 10 relief acts by Congress to aid aspiring settlers. In 1891, area limitation was reduced to 320 acres of desert lands. (See: 1902, Reclamation Homestead Act.)

1878 Timber and Stone Act authorized the negotiated sale of public lands especially valuable for either timber or stone, and otherwise unfit for cultivation. Act repealed in 1955.

1879 After extensive survey and study of lands and resources of the West, Major John W. Powell recommended to Congress the early revision of public land laws, which he characterized as antiquated and incongruous. Advocating classification of the various types of lands, he urged establishment of scientific system of survey and disposition for each of the land classes. He also recommended: a minimum farm unit or homestead of 2,560 acres in arid regions, communal pasturage districts without fences for homesteaders, and immediate measures for soil and water conservation in the West.

Act of March 3rd established the Geological Survey as a bureau of the Department of the Interior. A basic research agency of the Government, The Geological Survey became responsible for: collecting information on the occurrence, distribution, and quantity of the Nation's vast water and mineral resources; classifying and appraising various types of the Nation's land surface; and presenting geologic, geographic, or other scientific information as specialized reports or topographic maps. In 1880, Major John W. Powell became director of the Geological Survey.

1880 Further pre-emption or preference rights allowed squatters and settlers on public lands, whether or not surveyed, with 12 to 33 months credit for previous residence on same tract of lands.

Office of National Parks established under the Department of the Interior. In 1916 became a separate bureau, and renamed National Park Service.

1881 Board of Law Review established within framework of the General Land Office to assist in judicial matters. Board of three members--Commissioner McFarland and two of his lawyers--provided legal guidance. Board discontinued after several years, when more legal personnel employed by the General Land Office.

1884 Bureau of Labor created within the Department of the Interior. Renamed Department of Labor and became independent Government agency, in 1888. Transferred to Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903. Attained cabinet-level status as Department of Labor, in 1913.

1887 On 75th Anniversary of founding of the first organized system of public land management, there were 113 district land offices associated with General Land Office.

Hatch Act provided funds for establishing agricultural experiment stations at land-grant institutions.

1890 Population of United States: over 62 million.

A peak number of 123 district land offices in operation as field components of Federal system of land and resource management.

Second Morrill Act authorized permanent annual endowment to each land-grant college or university accepting the Land Grant Act of 1862. Endowment started at $15,000 per year, and increased over ten-year period to $25,000 per year. This act contained historic provision barring money from State institutions discriminating against Negroes. States in the South practicing segregation, but which had equal but separate educational facilities, were permitted equitable division of endowments between colleges for white and colored students. (See also: 1862, Morrill or Land Grant Act; 1907, Act of March 14th.)

1891 Act of March 3rd decreased area limitation to 320 acres for homesteads under Desert Land Act of 1877. This act also repealed Timber Culture Act of 1873, and several pre-emption and general sales laws.

President authorized by Congress to withdraw and reserve public lands with forests, to assure protection of Federal timber lands and upland watershed areas. Care and conservation of such lands remained responsibility of Department of the Interior.

1894 Cary Act authorized grants for reclamation of arid public lands. To encourage State as well as private irrigation efforts, the act offered certain States up to one million acres of arid public lands if occupying settlers would irrigate and cultivate the lands. Minimum size of tracts specified 160 acres, with at lease 20 acres under cultivation. Act was unsuccessful, largely because States lacked technical knowledge of large-scale irrigation projects.

1897 Act of June 4th assigned responsibility to the Department of the Interior for administration, conservation, and use of large areas of public lands with forests. Designated National Forest Reserves, these large forest areas were surveyed, protected, and managed by

the General Land Office. Act also authorized mineral prospecting, location, and entry of mining claims on these forest lands.

Act of February 11th included under the placer mining law all public lands chiefly valuable for petroleum and other mineral oils.

First National Forest Reserve, designated the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve, under the control and management of the General Land Office.

1898 Annexation of Hawaiian Islands by the United States. Since Hawaii had been an independent nation, it had no public lands.

Principal public land laws extended to Territory of Alaska.

1900 Conservation movement propelled by President Theodore Roosevelt, who stated: "The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions facing the United States."

1901 Act of January 31st authorized the location and sale of saline lands under the mining laws.

Bureau of Forestry created in the Department of the Interior. (See 1905, Act of February 1st.)

1902 Reclamation Act established system of water-development projects for the irrigation of arid lands and other purposes. Act also created a revolving fund, which was sustained by receipts from the sale and disposition of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Act also authorized homesteading on as much as 160 acres of arid public lands, provided lands were reclaimed through irrigation and cost of water paid by each homesteader.

Division of Reclamation created within Geological Survey. Became Reclamation Service in 1907. Renamed Bureau of Reclamation in 1923. All status and name changes under the Department of the Interior.

1905 Act of February 1st transferred Bureau of Forestry and assigned all national forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Forestry renamed the forest Service. But functions of surveying and administration of the mining and land laws on forest lands remained under management of the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.

1906 All public lands valuable for deposits of coal withdrawn from entry by the Department of the Interior.

Forest Homestead Act authorized limited homesteading on as much as 160 acres of public lands, classified for agriculture but located within a national forest. Few tracts were homesteaded under this act.

First national monuments created at: Devils Tower, in Wyoming; Montezuma Castle and Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, in New Mexico. Many other national monuments created in later years.

1909 Enlarged Homestead Act increased area limitation in western States to 320 acres of public lands, when classified as dry-farming lands and not susceptible to irrigation.

Act of March 3rd authorized extensive resurveys of public lands at discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Act also authorized patents to homesteaders on public lands when such lands had potential coal value, but reserved mineral rights to the Government. A year later, act amended to open public lands having coal value to general entry.

1912 On the centennial of its founding, the General Land Office continued its important functions associated with the administration, conservation, and use of the public lands and natural resources of the remaining public domain. Under Commissioner Dennett, about 530 persons were employed in the General Land Office, which occupied most of the Land Office Building--sometimes called the Old Post Office Building--in Washington, D.C. At 102 district land offices throughout the Nation were 415 office personnel plus 275 surveyors. Additional field service personnel brought the total employment to over 1,420 persons. Considerably expanded since its establishment 100 years earlier, the General Land Office administered a far more effective and modern system of public land and resource management for the Department of the Interior.

1914 Act of July 17th allowed entry of mineral lands containing nitrate, phosphate, potash, oil, gas, and asphalt. But such minerals reserved to the Government.

1916 Stock-Raising Homestead Act increased area limitation for homesteading to 640 acres when public lands were suitable only for grazing livestock. under this act, no cultivation of lands required, but some range improvements necessary. Repealed in 1934 by Taylor Grazing Act.

Chamberlain-Ferris Act provided for revestment to Government of title to lands remaining unsold and held by O&C (Oregon & California) Railroad. Lands originally granted for construction of railroad from northern boundary of California to Portland, Oregon. Administration of revested lands became responsibility of the General Land Office.

1917 Act of October 2nd included potash deposits among minerals subject to disposition under prospecting permits and leases.

1919 Undeveloped area of public lands in western Oregon, originally granted to Coos Bay Wagon Road Co. for construction of a military wagon road, reconveyed to the Government. Administration of these lands became responsibility of the General Land Office.

1920 Federal Power Commission created to control and coordinate private development of hydroelectric power on public lands.

Mineral Leasing Act authorized Federal leasing of public lands for private extraction of oil, gas, coal, phosphate, sodium, and other minerals. Act assured orderly prospecting and exploration, and opportunity for conservation. Initially, prospecting permits issued for exploration of minerals. Then, if deposit found, successful prospector given preference for issuance of lease. Lessee paid annual rental plus graduated royalty on own mineral production.

1922 General Exchange Act authorized exchange of tracts or areas of Federal lands for lands in private ownership, when lands to be exchanged were appraised at about equal value.

1924 A total of 84 district land offices supported the public land and resource management system of the General Land Office. In the following year, this total was reduced to 44 district land offices. Also in 1925, the positions of register and receiver were combined at each remaining land office.

1925 Patent Office, under the Department of the Interior since 1849, transferred to the Department of Commerce.

1928 Color of Title Act authorized discretionary issuance of patent to as much as 160 acres of public lands held in good faith but adverse possession for more than 20 years under claim or color of title. (See: 1953, Act of July 28th.)

A total of about 700 personnel were employed collectively at the General Land Office, at 29 district land offices, and in various field services--all related to public land and resource management.

1933 Act of March 31st created the CCC - Civilian Conservation Corps, to activate and advance a public works program of national rehabilitation and conservation work.

Under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, there were 175 CCC camps operating by the spring of 1934.

Soil Erosion Service established as an activity of the Department of the Interior to initiate and administer erosion projects throughout the United States. In 1935, transferred to Department of Agriculture, and expanded and renamed Soil Conservation Service.

Division of Subsistence Homesteads created under the Department of the Interior to make loans and otherwise aid in purchase of subsistence homesteads under National recovery Act. In 1935, function transferred to Rural Resettlement Administration.

1934 Taylor Grazing Act introduced one of the most comprehensive conservation programs ever attempted for the public lands and resources of the Nation. Primary purpose of the act was to stop continuing injury to the public rangelands through overgrazing, soil deterioration, and other misuse of the natural resources of this vast area mainly in the West. All remaining unreserved and unappropriated public lands--chiefly in 10 western States, and excluding Alaska--were closed to indiscriminate settlement and use. Although reserved from transfer to private ownership, the lands remained open for staking mining claims and for public hunting, fishing, camping, and other outdoor recreation. The act authorized classification of the lands in order to assure proper usage, the exchange of lands of equivalent value between Government and State or private owners, and Federal procedures to improve, develop, and conserve the public lands. The act also authorized establishment of grazing districts--a total of 80 million acres--for use of the livestock industry. Grazing permits were issued within each district. And isolated tracts not within a grazing district were leasable, with preference given to adjacent or nearby landowners in the stockraising business. Because of its reserved and preferential property status during subsequent years, this vast area of public lands became known as the national land reserve.

Division of Grazing formed within the Department of the Interior to administer various grazing districts established under the Taylor Grazing Act. In 1939, renamed the Grazing Service.

General Land Office administered grazing leases on public lands outside of grazing districts and other land transfers under the Taylor Grazing Act.

All remaining public lands withdrawn from sale prior to classification.

1937 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (title III) authorized Federal purchase of privately owned farmlands. Known as Land Utilization projects, these submarginal lands were incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of each farm owner. Owner and family were relocated elsewhere, and the submarginal lands retired from agricultural production. Various tracts were then added piece-meal--at various times during ensuing 25 years--to national parks, national forests, grazing districts, or reserved for other purposes. About 2 million acres--scattered through Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and other States--later transferred to jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and subsequently administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Act of August 28th authorized and promulgated the first comprehensive program for timber conservation and production through sustained yield management of forests on O&C lands of western Oregon. area included revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands--about 2,681,000 acres of forest. Under control and administration of the General Land Office, the extensive program embraced: development and improvement of the lands on a continuing basis, care and conservation of forest resources, and utilization of lands and resources to obtain the highest financial return consistent with sound forest management. As a subsequent result of this continuing program, the O&C lands provided annual crops of more than a billion board feet of timber.

1938 Small Tract Act authorized sale or lease to United States citizens of tracts not exceeding 5 acres of public lands, for use as home, cabin, camp, recreation, or business sites. Mineral rights were reserved by Government.

1940 Activities of the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture pertaining to soil and moisture conservation on lands of the Interior department transferred to General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. The Soil Conservation Service had been originally founded by the Department of the Interior in 1933, and transferred in 1935 to the Department of Agriculture.

Transportation Act afforded opportunity for some railroads to increase rates for passenger and freight traffic, providing they released all claims to earlier land grants by the Government. More than 70 land-grant claim releases were presented and approved, resulting in subsequent restoration of about 8 million acres of lands to Federal ownership. This ended a 90-year era in which vast tracts of public lands were granted by Congress for the promotion of new railroad construction. During this 90-year era, more than 75 land grants were made, aggregating over 158 million acres of public lands, and resulting in 21,500 miles of trackage forming an important transcontinental transportation network of the United States.

1946 Bureau of Land Management created within the Department of the Interior, on July 16th. The new bureau became successor to both the General Land Office (founded in 1812) and the Grazing Service (founded in 1934). Responsibilities, functions, and personnel of both organizations were combined and transferred to the new Bureau of Land Management.

Oil and Gas Division established under the Department of the Interior to unify policies and coordinate functions pertaining to Federal petroleum activities. In 1955, renamed Office of Oil and Gas.

1947 Acquired Lands Leasing Act authorized the issue of leases and permits for oil, gas, and other mineral resources on lands acquired by the Government.

1948 Revested O&C (Oregon & California Railroad) lands opened to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws. In all issued mineral patents, surface and surface resources retained in public ownership.

Elimination of President's signature on all land patents. Since 1833, the President's name had been written on every land patent by an authorized secretary or executive clerk. Prior to 1833, the President personally signed each land patent before issuance by the General Land Office.

1953 Act of July 28th amended and simplified the Color of Title Act of 1928. Under the new act, patents could be issued for claims of longstanding, without reservation of minerals to Government. A tract of as much as 160 acres of lands held in good faith but adverse possession for a period from prior to January 1, 1901, continuously until date of application was entitled to patent, provided tax payments were made on the lands during this entire period.

1954 Recreation and Public Purposes Act, which amended and extended the General Recreation Act of 1926, pertained to disposition of public lands for outdoor recreation and other public purposes. New Act authorized lease or sale of as much as 640 acres of public lands in any 1 year to any State, county, or local government, or to a nonprofit corporation or association. Lands could be used for outdoor recreation or other public purposes.

1954 Amendment to Small Tract Act of 1938 extended provisions of the act to unsurveyed public lands and to O&C lands. Act also permitted the sale or lease of small tracts to corporations, associations, and governmental units as well as to individuals.

Act of August 13th amending the general mining laws and the mineral leasing laws in order to permit the multiple development of all minerals, both locatable and leasable, on the same tract of lands.

1955 Timber and Stone Act repealed.

Act of July 23rd--also known as the Multiple Surface Use Act--was essentially a conservation amendment to the general mining laws, since it allowed for multiple use of both the surface and subsurface of the same tracts of public lands. The act prevented mining claims from being either staked or used for nonmining purposes; it also prevented timber waste on unpatented mining claims. Under this act, the Government was authorized to manage the surface resources, including timber and forage, of all unpatented mining claims staked after passage of the act. On

mining claims previously staked, the Government could acquire rights to surface resources by means of legal procedure. Also under this act, common varieties of minerals--such as sand and gravel--were excluded by the mining laws, and placed under jurisdiction of the Materials Act of 1947. As a result, sand and gravel were no longer valid for staking and using lands under the mining laws, and were subsequently sold by competitive bids under the Materials Act.

Act of August 11th (Public Law 357) provided for entry and location under the mining laws of uranium and other fissionable source materials on public lands classified or known to be valuable for deposits of lignite coal. These uraniferous lignite deposits were mainly in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Act of August 11th (Public Law 359) provided for entry and location under the mining laws of mineral resources on a total of more than 7 million acres of public lands--scattered throughout 23 States and Alaska. These were lands which had originally been withdrawn, more than 40 years previously, for use as power and water sites.

1956 On 10th Anniversary of the Bureau of Land Management, there were 2,267 persons employed, of which nearly 90 percent were in field offices. Five major activities--lands, minerals, range, forestry, and engineering--constituted the basic system of public land and resource management.

1959 Alaska formally admitted to the Union on January 3rd, the last public land State.

Amendment to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1954 extended to the O&C lands all land-leasing provisions of the original act. Another amendment, in 1960, liberalized acreage limitations for public lands transferred principally for State park and other outdoor recreation and public purposes.

Hawaii formally became a State on August 21st. Composed mainly of lands in private ownership, Hawaii was not a public land State.

Highest recorded price for privilege of drilling for oil on 1 acre of public lands on the Outer Continental Shelf was bid of $10,442 per acre for submerged lands in the South Pass area off the coast of Louisiana.

1962 On the sesquicentennial of the establishment of the General Land Office and the founding of the first organized system of public land management, a total of 15 land offices support the Bureau of Land Management--successor to the General Land Office. Organization and functions of the Bureau of Land Management today reflect the principal areas of interest: Lands and recreation, range and wildlife, forest resources, mineral resources, conservation and protection, and supporting services of

administration and engineering. All of these are elements of the national system of public land management, many times improved since its original establishment in 1812.

1964 National Wilderness Preservation System established by Act of September 3rd. Areas designated as a part of this system to be permanently safeguarded against commercial use and construction. Existing rights recognized and new mining claims and mineral leases permitted until December 31, 1983 but not thereafter. 9.1 million acres of national forest lands already classified as "wild" and "wilderness" immediately included within the system. By 1973 the area of the wilderness system had doubled.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act established a fund for acquisition of outdoor recreation areas by Federal and State agencies.

Classification of Land for Purpose of Disposal or Interim Management Act directed Secretary of the Interior to develop criteria to identify public lands suitable for disposal or retention. The Act also called for multiple use management sustained yield of resources on the public lands. Act of temporary nature.

1966 National Historic Preservation Act expanded the national policy toward cultural resources to include those of State and local as well as national significance. In 1971, Executive Order 11593 made it incumbent upon Federal departments and agencies to inventory their cultural resources and to provide appropriate measures of preservation.

1968 Congress adopts the policy to preserve rivers in free flowing condition for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations with passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

1970 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) made protection of the environment a matter of national policy. The Act required Federal land managing agencies to take into account the impact of their actions on the environment.

1973 Congress enacted legislation authorizing the construction of the controversial Alaska pipeline.

Endangered Species Act called upon Federal departments and agencies to protect and preserve ecosystems that endangered and threatened species depended upon for survival.

1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) charted a new direction in the management of public lands. A result of recommendations made by the Public Land Law Review Commission in the late 1960's, this law called for (1) Government retention of the public lands, (2) inventory and identification of Federal lands

and resources, (3) multiple use and sustained yield of public land resources, and (4) land use planning. The Act also codified and repealed the many public land statutes on the books at the time.

1978 Surface Mining control and Reclamation Act provided for environmental safeguards against the adverse impacts of surface mining. The law gave the States many responsibilities.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act recognized the unsatisfactory condition of large portions of the Federal range and initiated a program to correct the situation.

1980 Act of December 2nd, also known as the Alaska Lands Act, set aside millions of acres in Alaska as part of the Nation's National Park, National Forest, National Wildlife Refuge, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems.

MINERALS

LEASEABLES —

Oil, Gas, Coal, Phosphate

LOCATEABLES —

Iron, Gold, Copper, Zinc

MINERALS

LEASEABLES —

Oil, Gas, Coal, Phosphate

LOCATEABLES —

Iron, Gold, Copper, Zinc

LEASING

COMPETITIVE — Lands within a Known Geologic Structure (KGS)

Sealed bidding

Term — 5 years

NONCOMPETITIVE — two types —

1. Regular or Over-the-Counter

   Open lands where U.S. owns minerals — cannot be in KGS.

2. Simultaneous or Lottery

   List of available lands published bi-monthly — lands where noncomp. leases have expired or terminated. Term — 10 years — cannot be in KGS.

LEASEABLES — LAWS

PD - 1920 - Mineral Leasing Act

ACQ - 1947 - Acq Lands Leasing Act

LOCATABLES

PC — Unpatented mining claim

ACQ — Prospecting Permit
Preference Right Lease

Laws —

P.D. — 1872 — General Mining Law

ACQ — 1946 — Reorganization Act

DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

Access Road
A passage, path, or approach. No bar to oil and gas leasing.

Accounting Advice
The form for the control and disposition of money, also for input to ADP system. Forms 1370-20 and 1370-22. An accounting advice is completed when a case is closed or a lease is issued.

Accretion (accreted land)
The gradual addition or accumulation of soil to the shoreline of a tract of land through natural causes to that already in the possession of the owner.

Acquired Lands
Lands in federal ownership which are not public lands, having been obtained by the Government by purchase, condemnation, or gift. Regulation 43 CFR 3111.1-2. Offer to Lease Form 3200-3. 640 acre minimum rule does not apply. Request for Title Report Form 3200-1 (use when lands are under jurisdiction of another agency). Solicitor prepares title opinion for lands under jurisdiction of BLM.

Acreage Limitations
246,080 chargeable acres in offers to lease and leases in any state, or 200,000 acres in oil and gas options. 300,000 chargeable acres in leases, offers to lease and options in each leasing district in Alaska. Regulation 3101.1-5.

Aliens
May not acquire or hold leases except by holding stock in corporations. Regulation 3102.1-1(a).

Amendment
If land included in an offer is omitted from the lease and thereafter becomes available, the lease will be amended to include the omitted land unless a withdrawal is filed or the offeror elects to receive a separate lease. An amendment has the same term as the original lease. Regulation 3110.1-5. Form 3100-3.

Appeal
The right of a person who has received a decision he feels is adverse or incorrect. Regulation Part 4, Subpart E, Form 1842-1.

Area Oil and Gas Supervisor, Geological Survey
The office of the Area Oil and Gas Supervisor having jurisdiction over leased lands receives a copy of any lease, assignment or relinquishment and two copies of all pertinent correspondence.

Assignment

The transfer to another in writing of the whole or part of any lease or right therein. Regulation 3106. Record Title Assignment Form 3106-5 (mandatory after 5-6-80), approval by BLM required. Assignments of operating rights or overriding royalties - no specific form. Operating rights are approved, but overriding royalties are not.

Association

An unincorporated body of persons banded together for a particular purpose. Offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of articles of association or partnership, together with a statement showing that it is authorized to hold oil and gas leases; that the member or partner executing the lease is authorized to act on behalf of the association in such matters; and, the names and addresses of all members owning or controlling more than 10 percent of the association. A separate statement from each person owning or controlling more than 10 percent of the association setting forth his citizenship and holdings must be furnished.

Attorney-in-Fact

Evidence of authority to sign must be submitted. Where such evidence has previously been filed in the same land office, a reference to the serial number of the record, together with a statement that such authority is still in effect will be accepted. Statement must also be submitted as to any agreement between offeror and attorney-in-fact except if the power of attorney specifically limits attorney-in-fact authority to file offers to lease for the sole benefit of the principal and principal agrees to be bound. Regulation 3102.6.

Avulsion

The sudden and perceptible change in a shore-line due usually to a river changing its course during a flood. It is the general rule that avulsion effects no change in property lines.

Base Lands

In a lieu selection or exchange, the lands to which the applicant relinquishes his rights as a basis for his selection. Leasable after approval.

Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary

Decides appeals taken from land office decisions. Form 1842-2 is used for transmittal of cases. Address of this office is 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203.

Bona Fide Purchaser

The right to cancel a lease or forfeit for violation of any of the provisions of the Act shall not apply so as to affect adversely the title or interest of a bona fide purchaser. Regulation 3102.1-2.

Bond

An agreement in writing in which one agrees to pay a specific amount of money to another in damages in the event of default in performance by the party who is bonded. These can be corporate bonds with negotiable Federal securities. Regulation 3104. Nationwide or statewide bonds (Form 3120-20) may be filed to cover all operations by one individual or company. A drilling bond is in the amount of $10,000. Bonds are accepted by decisions and periods of liabilities terminated by decisions, (see 3104.9-5 for exception.) GS reports prior to termination of period of liability on leases where the account is maintained by that agency. GS also reports prior to termination of periods of liability under nationwide or statewide bonds.

Bonus

A lump sum paid to the United States by a successful bidder for a mineral lease. Such payment being in addition to the rents and royalties specified in the lease.

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations. 43 BLM.

Cancellation

The revoking of a right because of noncompliance with laws or regulations or acknowledgment of a surrender or termination. Decisions are issued in these cases. They are sent by certified mail and have a 30-day appeal period.

Cessation of Production

Leases in extended terms because of production do not terminate upon cessation of production if, within 60 days thereafter, reworking or drilling operations on the leasehold are commenced and are thereafter conducted with reasonable diligence during the period of nonproduction. If no reworking or drilling operations are commenced, the lease terminates as of cessation of production. The GS will report such a situation. Regulation 3107.3-1.

Cities

No leasing if incorporated. Regulation 3101.1-1.

Citizens

Mineral leases may be issued only to citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens organized under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, corporations organized under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, or municipalities. Regulation 3102.1-1.

Classification

The designation of public lands as being valuable or suitable for specific purposes, uses or resources. This is not a withdrawal.

Clear List

An official statement from an interested Federal agency or official which indicates that no apparent objection exists to a proposed action with respect to public lands. An example is the GS determination as to KGS as of date of lease issuance.

Communitization (or drilling) Agreement

When separate tracts under lease cannot be independently developed and operated in conformity with an established well-spacing or well-developed program, a communitization or drilling agreement may be approved. Regulation 3105.2-3. Copies of agreements approved by the GS are placed in oil and gas lease files, and serial register pages are noted as to number of agreement and effective date.

Compensatory Royalty

Money paid by an oil and gas lessee to compensate the Federal Government for the loss of royalty on oil or gas drained from the leased lands through wells on other lands from which the Government receives as royalty or receives royalty at a lower rate than would be paid for production from the leased lands which are being drained. Regulations 3100.3-2.

Competitive Lease

A lease for lands within a known geologic structure which is awarded to the successful bidder. Regulation Part 3120. Lease Form 3120-7. Bid Form 3120-17.

Conflict

In connection with adjudication, any factor with respect to land status which serves as a bar to the approval of an application, often, an application which was filed or allowed prior to or simultaneously with the filing of another application for similar rights on the same lands. Se Senior Case Conflict Card Form 1274-8.

Conforming

Descriptions in leases will be conformed to the subdivisions of approved protracted surveys if and when such surveys have been adopted for the area; and the description and acreage of leases will be adjusted to the official public land surveys when such surveys have been extended over the leased area. Regulation 3101.1-4.

Consolidation of Leases

Consolidation of leases may be approved if there is sufficient justification. Ordinarily, leases to different lessees with different terms or rental or royalty rates, etc., will not be consolidated.

Contiguous

Adjoining tracts of land touching sides, not corners.

Continuation
See extension, Regulation Subpart 3107.

Contraction
A reduction of a unit area. Any leases contracted out of a unit area are entitled to a two-year extension from effective date (by decision).

Coordination Lands
Lands withdrawn or acquired and made available to the States by cooperative agreements entered into between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the game commissions of the various states. Representatives of the BLM and the Fish & Wildlife Service will, in cooperation with the authorized members of the various state game commissions, confer for the purpose of determining which lands shall not be subject to oil and gas leasing. 3101.3-3(c).

Cooperative Conservation Provisions
See units, Regulation Subpart 3105.

Corner
A point determined by the surveying process that fixes the boundaries of various subdivisions represented on the official plats used as, section corner, quarter-section corner, meander corner.

Corporation
A body formed and authorized by law to act as a single person although constituted by one or more persons and legally endowed with various rights and duties. Corporations must be accompanied by a statement showing the State of incorporation, that it is authorized to hold oil and gas leases and that the officer executing the lease is authorized to act on behalf of the corporation, the percentage of voting stock and of all stock owned by aliens or those having addresses outside of the United States, and the names and addresses of stockholders holding more than 10 percent of the stock. A separate statement from each stockholder owning or controlling more than 10 percent of the stock of the corporation setting forth his citizenship and holdings must also be furnished. Where such material has previously been filed, a reference by serial number to the record in which it has been filed, together with a statement as to any amendments will be accepted.

Curable Defects (regular offers)
Deficient in rental by not more than 10 percent. Not more than 10 percent over maximum allowable acreage of 2,560 acres. Completed in pencil or script. On form not currently in use. On form not correctly reproduced containing a statement that offeror agrees to be found by terms and conditions in effect at the date of filing. Regulation 3111.1-1(e).

Dating of Leases
The first day of the month following issuance. Regulation 3110.1-2.

Decision
In connection with adjudication, a formal written determination signed by the appropriate official, setting forth findings as to law and fact. An adverse decision has right of appeal. Form 1842-1 is enclosed. Adverse decisions are sent by certified mail. Adverse decisions should contain the following paragraph: Right of appeal to the Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, is allowed in accordance with the regulations in 43 CFR Part 4, Subpart E. See enclosed form. If an appeal is taken, it must be filed with (issuing office and address), so that the case file can be transmitted to the Board. To avoid summary dismissal of the appeal, there must be strict compliance with the regulations.

Diagram
A standardized drawing of a township or of a section which shows the major legal subdivisions.

Diligent Operations
Actual drilling operations must be conducted in such a way as to be an effort which one seriously looking for oil or gas could be expected to make in that particular area given existing knowledge of geologic and other pertinent facts. Regulation 3107.2-2.

Drainage
GS determines. Regulation 3100.3.

Drawing
The determination of successful drawees for leases by "lottery" following simultaneous filings for new oil and gas leases. Regulation 3112. Drawing Entry Card Form 3112-1. Lease Form 3120-19.

Drilling
Physical drilling of a well and testing, completing or equipping a well for the production of oil or gas.

Drilling Agreement
See Communitization Agreement. Regulation 3105.2-3.

Drilling, Extension for
Any lease on which actual drilling operations or for which under an approved cooperative or unit plan of development or operation, actual drilling operations were commenced prior to the end of its primary term and are being diligently prosecuted at that time, shall be extended for 2 years and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities. GS notifies. Decision is issued.

ntry
Going upon the land. Entries or claims not impressed with a reservation of oil and gas, see Regulation 3101.1-2.

nvironmental Analysis
Under NEPA, an assessment of a proposed action to determine its significance, its impact, if there is public controversy, what the alternatives are, and whether an environmental statement should be made.

xchange
A transaction whereby the government receives certain land in exchange for certain other land or for timber. Applications are a bar to oil and gas leasing. See regulation 2202.5 and 2091.2-3.

xchange Leases
Any lease which issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof, or which issued in exchange for a 20-year lease prior to August 8, 1946, may be exchanged for a new lease. Regulation 3107.7-1.

xchange of Leases
Leases outstanding on August 7, 1947, may be exchanged for new leases (5-year term). Regulation 3101.2-7.

ecutive Orders
Proclamation made by Presidents of the United States insofar as they pertain to public lands, they affect the status either by classification, withdrawal, or restoration. Public Land Orders are now utilized to perform this same function.

Expirations
Leases automatically expire by operation of law, no notification to lessee is normally necessary. Expirations are identified by ADP printout.

xtensions
Leases issued prior to September 2, 1960, are entitled to a 5-year extension. Any lease on which drilling operations were commenced under an approved cooperative or unit plan operation, or were commenced prior to the end of its primary term and are being diligently prosecuted at that time, shall be extended for 2 years and so long thereafter as oil or gas is produced in paying quantities. Leases committed to unit agreements shall remain in effect so long as production of oil or gas is had in paying quantities prior to the expiration date of the lease. A portion of a lease segregated because of partial commitment to a unit is entitled to a 2-year extension. Any lease eliminated from a unit by contraction or unit termination is subject to a 2-year extension. Any lease segregated by assignment including the retained portion

shall continue in effect for the primary term of the original lease, or for 2 years after the date of discovery of oil or gas in paying quantities upon any other segregated portion of the original lease. Assigned portions of leases issued prior to September 2, 1960, in their extended term shall continue in effect for 2 years after the effective date of the assignment. Undeveloped parts of leases retained or assigned out of leases extended by production shall continue in effect for 2 years after the effective date of the assignment. Regulation Subpart 3107.

Federal Power Project Reservation
A reservation of public lands for use in connection with power development projects under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. Attach a stipulation (Form 3500-1) to all leases. A copy of the lease is not sent to the FPC.

Filing Fee
$10 for offers and transfers, not returnable. Regulation 3103.2-1.

Fractional Interest Lease
Ordinarily, leases are not issued to one who would not own 50 percent of the operating rights. Regulation 3101.2-5.

Free-Use Permits
An authorization to use or to remove resources from public lands, free of charge. No bar to oil and gas leasing.

Future Interest Leases (full or fractional)
Such leases will be issued only to an offeror owning all or substantially all of the present operating rights. Regulation 3101.2-6.

Geothermal Steam
Part 3200. Assigned.

Good Faith
That standard of conduct prescribed for the observance of all in dealings with others and with the government, including not only a personal upright mental attitude and clear conscience, but also the intention to observe legal rules. It is a concrete quality, descriptive of the motivating purpose of each act or conduct when challenged or called to question, without fraud, collusion, or design.

Grazing Lease
A lease which authorizes the use of public lands for the grazing of livestock for a specified period of time. No bar to oil and gas leasing. Not posted to official records.

Guardian or Trustee

A certified copy of a court order must be submitted, plus a statement as to citizenship and holdings of each of the minors, and a statement as to his own citizenship and holdings under the leasing act, including his holdings for the benefit of other minors. Regulation 3102.5.

Heirs and Devisees

If an offeror dies before a lease is issued, certain evidence must be submitted. Also, for heirs of a deceased leaseholder to be recognized as lessee, the same evidence must be submitted. See Regulation 3102.8.

Helium

The ownership of and the right to extract helium from all gas produced from lands leased or otherwise disposed of under the act have been reserved to the United States. Appropriate provision is made in leases with respect to recovery of helium. Regulation 3100.1.

Independent Resurvey

A cadastral survey which supersedes a prior survey and which creates and establishes new boundaries. Oil and gas lease descriptions and acreages should be conformed by decision to resurveys. Decisions should not be sent within 30 days of lease anniversary date.

Indian Reservations

A tract of public land set aside for use of Indians. Generally a bar to oil and gas leases except as to some additions where a specific law or order reserved oil and gas or mineral interests. Regulation 3101.1-1.

Individuals

A statement as to citizenship must accompany offers. Regulation 3102.

Isolated Tract

A land area completely surrounded by lands not available for leasing.

Judicial Proceedings

Leases known to contain valuable deposits of oil or gas may be cancelled only by judicial proceedings. Regulation 3108.3.

Known Geologic Structure

A known geologic structure is technically the trap in which an accumulation of oil or gas has been discovered by drilling and determined to be productive, the limits of which include all acreage that is presumptively productive. Regulation 3100.0-5(a).

Leasable Minerals
Oil and gas, oil shale, coal, potassium, phosphate, and sodium. Regulations begin Subchapter C - Minerals Management (3000).

Lease
A contract in legal form that provides for the right to use and to convey certain premises for a certain period of time under certain agreed conditions. See Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 30 U.S.C. sec. 181), as amended. For lease terms see reverse side of form.

Legal Description
The official description of any particular parcel of land according to the official plat of the cadastral survey. Regulations 3101.1-4.

Lessee
The holder of a lease.

Lieu Lands
Selected lands in a state selection application, to take the place of lands in a grant which were appropriated prior to title vesting in the state.

Material Site
A permit which authorizes the free use of deposits of sand, gravel, etc. on public lands in connection with the construction or maintenance of State Federal aid highways; also, the public lands covered by such a permit. Material sites are not a bar to oil and gas leasing. However, special stipulations for ingress and egress, etc., may be attached to leases.

Metes and Bounds
The boundary lines of unsurveyed land established by directions and distances from a point of beginning and thence from point until the area is completely circumscribed. Regulation 3101.1-4(b).

Mineral
Every valuable inorganic substance occurring naturally in the earth that is not included in the definition of materials falling into 2 categories, leasable and locatable.

Minimum Royalty
$1 per acre at the expiration of each lease year. Regulation 3103.3-5.

Minors
No leases may be issued to minors. They may be issued to legal guardians or trustees on their behalf. Regulation 3102.1-1(b).

Multiple Development

The granting of a lease for prospecting, development, or production of deposits of any one mineral will not preclude the issuance of other permits or leases for the same land for deposits of other minerals with suitable stipulations for simultaneous operation, nor the allowance of applicable entries, locations, or selections of leased lands with a reservation of the mineral deposits to the United States. Regulation 3100.4.

Multiple Filings

When any person, association, corporation, or other entity or business enterprise files an offer to lease for inclusion in a drawing, and an offer(s) is filed for the same lands in the same drawing by any person or party acting for, on behalf of, or in collusion with the other person, association, corporation, entity or business enterprise which would give either or both a greater probability of successfully obtaining a lease, all offers will be rejected. Where an agent files an offer for the same lands in behalf of more than one offeror under an agreement that if a lease issues to any of such offerors, the agent will participate in any proceeds from such lease, such offer is to be rejected. In the event a lease is issued, it is to be cancelled provided there is no bona fide purchaser. Regulation 3112.5-2.

Multiple Use Act

Refers to Public Law 167, whose principal is the maximum utilization and development of the public lands not only through the separation of the surface rights from the subsurface rights, but the granting of 2 or more compatible surface uses and 2 or more compatible subsurface uses or combination thereof to the 2 or more parties. Regulation 3101.1-6.

Municipalities

A municipality must submit evidence of matters of organization, that it is authorized to hold a lease, and that the action proposed has been authorized by its governing body. Where such material has previously been filed, a reference by serial number to the record, together with a statement as to any amendments will be accepted. Regulation 3102.9.

National Forest

A forest or watershed reservation which is administered by the forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Request a report from the Regional Forester. Regulation 3109.3-1. Form 3109-3 should be attached to all leases issued for such lands (no signature is required).

National Monument

A reservation embracing objects of historic and scientific interest which is administered by the National Park Service, United States

Department of the Interior. Lands are normally withdrawn from mineral leasing. Regulation 3101.1-1(a).

National Park
A reservation embracing recreational areas which is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. Lands are normally withdrawn from mineral leasing. Regulation 3101.1-1(a).

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves
These reserves bar oil and gas leasing. There is also a 1-mile buffer zone where leasing is prohibited. Regulation 3101.1-1(4).

Navigable Waters
All tidal waters up to the line of ordinary high tide and all nontidal waters such as streams and lakes that afford a channel for useful commerce up to the line of the mean high water mark.

Noncompetitive Lease
An oil and gas mineral lease which is issued to the first qualified applicant or as a result of a simultaneous filing for lands outside of a known geologic structure. The term of the lease is 10 years. Regulations Subparts 3111 and 3112. Leases are issued on forms 3120-3 and 3120-19.

Noncompliance
Whenever the lessee fails to comply with any of the provisions of the act or the regulations issued thereunder, the lease may be cancelled if not known to contain valuable deposits of oil and gas after notice to lessee in accordance with Section 31 of the act. Regulation 3108.2-3.

Nonproductive
No lease on which there is a well capable of producing oil or gas in paying quantities shall expire because the lessee fails to produce the same unless the lessee fails to place the well on a producing status within 60 days after receipt of notice from the Geological Survey. Regulation 3107.3-2.

Oil and Gas in Paying Quantities
Refers to discovery and production. After GS notification, leases are extended for an indefinite period by decision.

Oil Shale Lands
Attach appropriate stipulations to leases. A signature is required unless a notice has been posted or published that all leases in these areas will be subject to the stipulation.

Oil Shale Leasing
(Reserved)

Operating Agreement
A contract in which the record holder of a lease grants the right to another to drill for oil and gas and produce same upon discovery, under terms and conditions set out in the agreement. No specific form. BLM approval required. Regulation 3106.2-2(b).

Option
A right acquired by a contract to accept or reject a present offer within a specific or reasonable time in the future. Regulation 3100.5.

Overriding Royalty
An interest in possible future production over and above the royalty due the government in a mineral lease that may be reserved when assigning the lease or the operating rights or sold separate and apart from the lease. No specific form, and no approval necessary. Regulation 3106.2-2(b).

Partnership
An agreement between two or more persons to carry on a business and share the profits and leases. See Association. Regulation 3102.3-1.

Posting Notice
On the third Monday of each month, there will be posted on the bulletin board in each land office a list of the lands in leases which expired, were cancelled, were relinquished in whole or in part, or which terminated, together with a notice stating that such lands will become subject to the simultaneous filings of lease offers from the time of such posting until 10 a.m., on the fifth working day thereafter. The posted list will describe the lands by leasing units identified by parcel numbers and a description of lands. Regulation 3112.1-2.

Powersite Classification
Classification of public lands as having potential value for water power development; also the public lands as classified. Attach Form 3500-1 to leases.

Power Project Reservation
A reservation of public lands for use in connection with power development projects under the jurisdiction of the FPC. Also includes EP rights-of-way. Attach Form 3500-1 to leases.

Powersite Reserve
Lands withdrawn from the public domain and dedicated to the specific public purpose of water power development. Attach Form 3500-1 to leases.

Preference Right
The right of an individual applicant to apply for public lands or resources prior to the general public or to assert claims superior to those of other applicants. Regulation 3102.2-1. Rights-of-way leases 3111.1-3.

Primary Term
For leases issued prior to September 2, 1960, the entire period prior to extension because of production. for leases issued after September 2, 1960 (February 1, 1961), the primary term is 10 years. For competitive leases the primary term is 5 years.

Production in Paying Quantities
Refers to discovery and production. Leases are extended indefinitely by decision.

Production Payments
Payments out of production reserved should contain a statement as to the details of the amount, method of payment and other pertinent terms. Information as to citizenship and qualifications of corporations should also be submitted. Regulation 3106.2-4(b).

Protest
Any objection by any person to any action proposed to be taken in any proceeding before the Bureau, when the elements of a contest are not present. A decision is issued in such instances. Regulation Part 4.

Protracted Surveys
The projection of a proposed survey. Offers must include entire sections. Where only a portion of a section is available, offers must describe lands by subdivision and contain a statement that it is deemed to include all of the lands in the described section which are available for lease. Regulation 3101.1-4(d).

Public Lands
Lands which have never left federal ownership, also, lands in federal ownership which were obtained by the government in exchange for public lands or for timber on such lands. Lands reconveyed in exchange must be opened to leasing and entry.

Public Land Order
An order affecting, modifying, or cancelling a withdrawal or reservation. Each order should be examined to determine if oil and gas leasing is affected.

Public Sale
Public lands sold at public auction or by other methods of competitive bidding after publication. After lands have been

classified for sale, leases should contain a notice that a $1000 bond must be posted prior to entry on the land.

Public Water Reserve
A reservation of public lands which contain a spring or water hold for the purpose of keeping the water available for public use. No bar to oil and gas leasing.

Publication
An official notice published in a designated newspaper of general circulation for a required period of time advising the public of a proposed action. For publication in connection with competitive offerings, see Regulation 3120.2-2.

Qualifications
Citizenship and acreage holdings. Regulation Subpart 3102.

Railroad Station Grounds Rights-of-Way
Excluded from oil and gas leases.

Reclamation Withdrawal
A withdrawal of public lands in connection with a reclamation project. First form - a withdrawal of lands that are or may be needed in connection with the construction and maintenance of a reclamation project. Second form - a withdrawal which embraces lands that are susceptible of irrigation from a reclamation project. A report for each case should be requested from the Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation. Regulation 3109.3-1. Stipulation 3103-1 should be attached to all leases (no signature required).

Reconveyed Lands
Lands in federal ownership which were obtained by the government in exchange for public lands or for timber on such lands. Such lands must be opened to leasing by a restoration.

Reinstatement
A terminated lease may be reinstated provided that rental was paid within 20 days of anniversary date and it is shown that failure to timely or fully pay was justifiable or not due to a lack of reasonable diligence. A petition for reinstatement together with rental must be submitted within 15 days after receipt of Notice of Termination of Lease, Form 3108-2. Regulation 3108.2-1(c).

Rejection
A refusal to act favorably upon an application on the grounds that it was not properly filed, or that it conflicts with the public land laws or with public policy. Rejections are "decision" with a 30-day appeal period sent by certified mail.

Relinquishment

The voluntary act of terminating a claim entry or other right in the public lands whereby every right, possessory or otherwise, is returned to the United States. There is no specific form for relinquishment of oil and gas leases (either in whole or in part), but they must be filed in triplicate and must contain a statement that all monies due and payable to workmen employed on the leased premises have been paid. BLM approval is required. This may be done by accepting the relinquishment on its face or by decision, see Form 3108-1, "Oil and Gas Lease Cancelled in Whole or in Part." Relinquishments are effective as of the date of filing. Regulation 3108.1.

Renewal Leases

Twenty-year leases may be renewed for successive terms of 10 years at rental and royalty rates specified. an application should be filed in triplicate at least 90 days, but not more than 6 months, prior to expiration. Applications should show whether all monies due the United States have been paid and whether operations have been conducted in accordance with regulations. Copies in triplicate of all agreements providing for overriding royalties should accompany applications. Regulation 3107.8-1.

Rental

Compensation paid by lessee. Leases issued after February 1, 1977, outside KGS, $1 per acre or fraction thereof. KGS lands $2 per acre. Leases issued prior to September 2, 1960, see regulation 3103.3-2.

Reservation

See withdrawal.

Reservoir Rights-of-Way

Excludes from oil and gas leases. See regulations for leasing 3111.1-3.

Restoration

A revocation of a withdrawal which also affects the opening of the public lands in the withdrawal. PLO issued.

Right-of-Way

A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit. Rights-of-way except for railroad station grounds and reservoirs are not excluded from oil and gas leases, but special stipulations may be imposed. See regulation 3111.1-3 for leasing lands under rights-of-way.

Royalty

The payment to the United States by a holder of a mineral lease of a share of his production of minerals from public lands; also, payment by certain lessees of public lands of a specified percentage of their case receipts from leased lands. Regulation 3103.3.

Rule of Approximation

The test for determining whether the land in a fractional subdivision may be included with other lands in an entry or in a lease when the inclusion thereof would result in a total acreage greater than that allowed by law. The criterion is whether the granting of the excess acreage or the denial of the smallest legal subdivision will result in a greater gain or in a greater deficiency. If the inclusion of the fractional subdivision would result in a smaller excess of acreage than the deficiency that would result if it were omitted, it may be allowed. Regulation 3110.1-3(a).

School Lands

Surveyed lands in Secs. 2, 16, 32, 36, in each township (16 and 36 in Alaska) which are reserved from sale or entry for the support of common schools. In addition, Sec. 33 in each tp. between 64° and 65° of north latitude and between 145° and 152° of west longitude are reserved for the support of the University of Alaska. If lands are unsurveyed or were withdrawn at the time of Statehood, or title did not vest in the State for any other reason, they may be leased by the Federal government.

Section Lines

Perimeter lines north-south and east-west that define the boundaries of a section.

Selection

In general, an application to acquire title to public lands which is submitted by an applicant who acquired the right to apply for public lands by receipt of a grant, by surrender of his own lands in an exchange, by relinquishment of his rights to other lands (lieu selection), or similar means. A prior state selection application conflicts with an oil and gas lease. Action must be held in abeyance pending determination as to the mineral reservations. When the selection is approved or denied, final action can be taken on pending offers. Use Senior Case Conflict Card Form 1274-8 for control of such matters.

Serial Books

Numbered pages, one for each case, containing the histories of each application filed in the order in which they were received. Notations as to major actions in connection with oil and gas leasing are posted on these pages; effective date of lease issuance, withdrawals, relinquishments, terminations, or cancellations, assignments, extensions, etc.

Shore Line
Mean (average) high water line.

Simultaneous
The process of posting a list of lands to be available for offers for lands in leases which expired, were cancelled, were relinquished in whole or in part, or which terminated. Regulation Subpart 3112.

Smallest Legal Subdivision
For general purposes, a quarter-quarter section (40 acres) or a surveyed lot with a smaller acreage.

Sole Party in Interest
A party who is and will be vested with all legal and equitable rights under a lease (not record title interest). Regulation 3100.8-5(b).

Special Land-Use Permit
The authority to utilize certain public lands for special stated purposes not otherwise specifically provided for by existing public land laws nor inconsistent with any Federal or State law. No bar to oil and gas leasing.

Stipulations
Special lease terms which must be consented to in advance by lessee except in the case where said stipulation is on a form approved by the Director.

Stockraising Homestead Entries
The Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 863, 43 U.S.C. sec. 291). No bond for protection of surface is required to be posted by oil and gas lessees prior to entry on the land.

Subleases
See Assignments, Regulation Subpart 3106.

Subsurface Storage of Oil and Gas
Applications are filed with GS. Regulation 3102.5-1.

Surface Rights
Rights to land exclusive of mineral rights.

Surface Protection
The Bureau of Land Management may require such special stipulations as are necessary for the protection of the lands embraced in any lease. Form 3109-5 is attached to all leases issued, and surface management agency is indicated thereon. Any additional stipulations whether required by BLM or another agency require acceptance, if not an approved form. A decision is issued allowing 30 days in which to submit accepted stipulations, no right of appeal is given. Regulation Subpart 3109.

Surveyed Lands
Offers to lease must describe surveyed lands by legal subdivision, section, township, and range. Regulation 3101.1-4.

Suspend
This word has been deemed to be offensive, substitute "held in abeyance."

Suspension of Operations and Production
Application filed with GS. Regulations 3103.3-8.

Terminations
Terminations are generally referred to as automatic by operation of law if the lessee fails to pay the rental on or before the anniversary date of such lease. Terminations are identified by ADP printout. Regulations 3108.

Test Well
One that determines the presence of petroleum oil, its commercial value, abundance, and accessibility from which a pertinent and experienced investor can determine whether it can be operated profitably.

Towns
No leasing if incorporated. Regulation 3101.1-1(3).

Trustee
See Guardian. Regulation 3102.5.

Twenty-Year Leases
Any 20-year lease issued prior to August 8, 1964, may be exchanged for a new lease. Regulation 3107.7-1.

Unit Agreement
A plan of development and operation for the recovery of oil and gas for the purpose of more properly conserving the natural resources of any such oil or gas pool, field, or area covered thereby to be determined and certified by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary or advisable in the public interest. Not chargeable acreage. Units are approved by GS. Notations are made on official records as to area. Lease case filed and serial pages are noted as to commitment and segregated by decisions as to any lands outside the unit area. Such lands are entitled to a 2-year extension from effective date of approval of the unit by GS. If lease offers include lands within a unit area, the offeror is given a 30-day period to commence negotiations with the unit operator relative to joining the unit. If the unit operator and GS agree that joining is not necessary, a lease will be issued noted "WITHIN THE UNIT AREA OF THE_____UNIT AGREEMENT, BUT NOT COMMITTED THERETO." If the unit is joined, the GS will notify BLM. A lease issued after

joinder is noted "WITHIN THE UNIT AREA OF THE_____UNIT AGREEMENT, AND COMMITTED THERETO." A new serial number is assigned to any lands outside the unit area. A lease issued for those lands is noted "OUTSIDE THE UNIT AREA OF THE_____UNIT AGREEMENT." Case files should be cross-referenced as to serial numbers of committed and segregated lands. Any leases eliminated from a unit area whether by contraction or termination are entitled to a 2-year extension from the effective date. Lands eliminated in part from units are not segregated. A separate case file for the unit material is maintained. Regulation 3100.5-4, 3100.6, Subpart 3107.4, 3107.5.

U.S.C.

Unites States Code. A compilation of the federal laws. For Mineral Leasing Act, see 30 U.S.C. sec. 181, as amended.

Unsurveyed Lands

Offers to lease must be described by metes and bounds. No competitive leases are issued for unsurveyed lands. Regulations 3101.1-4(b), 3101.1-3(b).

Villages

No leasing if incorporated. Regulation 3101.1-1.

Wildlife Refuge Lands

A withdrawal of public domain and acquired lands for protection of wildlife. Such lands may be subject to mineral leasing. No offers will be accepted. However, when it is determined by the GS that lands are subject to drainage, a competitive offering may be processed. 3101.3-3(a).

Withdrawal of Offer

For regular offers withdrawals must be received before lease issuance. For simultaneous filings, offers may be withdrawn prior to the public drawing. Regulation 3110.1-4. Withdrawals may not be withdrawn. They are effective as of the date of filing. This has been ruled by Paul D. Haynes, New Mexico 033618 (Okla) February 24, 1959. For administrative purposes, this need not be applied except where there are intervening offers.

PUBLIC LAND RECORDS

1. Survey Records - locate and describe public lands

Survey records provide the only official basic survey and plat record upon which all original patants were granted by the U.S. and upon which all subsequent real property transactions, both public and private are based. Survey records provide the only means of identifying and describing public domain lands still in federal ownership.

2. Status Records - show ownership and use of public lands and resources

Status records are the official records which show use of public lands, such as leases, right-of-ways, withdrawals (lands set aside for special uses such as national parks, national forests, wildlife refuges, etc.); and title to public lands - that is whether lands are owned by the federal government, or not owned by the federal government. Once lands leave federal ownership, all records pertaining to title are maintained by the county clerk and recorder in which the lands are locatad. Title to lands may be conveyed from federal ownership either by issuing a patent, or by an Act of Congress. Examples of title being conveyed by an Act of Congress are State Grant (SG), or State Selection (SS) lands, or Railroad Grant Lands (RRG).

3. Control Records - documents of title transactions and use of public lands

Examples of the documents are:
Patents - the document by which tracts of public lands pass from federal to non-federal ownership.
Executive Orders or Secretarial Orders - document issued which withdraws federal lands for special uses, such as national parks, national forests, wildlife refuges, reclamation projects, etc.
Acquisition files - documents by which tracts of lands under non-federal ownership are passed back to federal ownership - usually a warranty deed or quitclaim deed.

4. Case File Records - a file containing all papers pertaining to each action for use of or title to public lands or resources.

A case file is prepared for each public land transaction. The case file contains all application forms, correspondence, accounting receipts, etc., whether it be for a right-of-way, oil and gas lease, coal lease, realty action, or recordation of a mining claim. Each case file is identified by a serial number.

STATUS RECORDS

Evolution of the "New" Records: July 1, 1955, Congress authorized establishment of the new records system.

Step 1
Funds were appropriated for the immediate preparation of the Control Document Index (CDI). All documents affecting use of or title to public lands and resources were microfilmed. As mentioned in item 3 of the public land records, such documents consist of patants, Executive orders, Secretarial Orders, Acquisition documents, etc. All the documents were separated by township and range, and arranged in date order for each township. In the Montana state Office, all these documents are filed in fire-proof cabinets in the CDI room (Control Document Index) room.

Step 2
Construction of the status records was the next step in creating the new records system. There are three elements of the new status records:

1. Master Title Plat (referred to as the MT Plat) - Each plat covers one township, and is a composite drawing of the official survey plat based on latest controlling survey data (only a composite drawing, and should never be referred to as the official survey plat). Uniform map symbols and abbreviations were established for use on the plat. Title and public land use information was drafted onto the basic plat by the use of various shapes and weights of lines. For each action affecting public lands, there will be a type of line drawn around the area affected, and in the lower extremity will be the abbreviated annotation and/or a serial number, or document number. Refer to the "Explanatory Plat" for the guide on lines, symbols, and abbreviations used on the plats. The MT plat shows current information only.

2. Use Plat - Use Plats were prepared when necessary. The Use Plat is identical to the Master Title plat except that it shows current leases also. For instance, if there were an oil and gas lease in a township, the type of Use Plat prepared would have been an Oil and Gas Plat (referred to as OG plat); or in case of a coal lease within a township, the type of Use Plat prepared would have been a Coal Plat. The Use Plat only shows current information. For instance, if there was an oil and gas lease, or a coal lease and it expired or terminated, the lease lines and annotation would be removed from the plat.

3. Historical Index - The Historical Index (referred to as the HI) is a chronological narrative of all (past and present) actions which affect use of or title to public lands and resources. A Historical Index is prepared for each township. In those townships where there are acquired lands (lands that left federal ownership, and were later purchased back by the government), a separate HI is prepared for actions affecting the acquired lands.

TITLE STATUS

PUBLIC DOMAIN - Lands or minerals that have never left federal ownership.

PATENTED OR GRANT - Lands or minerals that have left federal ownership - by issuance of patent, or by an Act of Congress.

ACQUIRED - Lands or minerals that left federal ownership and were later purchased back by the federal government - actual monies were paid. (Identified by shaded areas on the status plats).

RECONVEYED - Lands or minerals that left federal ownership and were later reconveyed back to federal ownership, usually through exchange. Reconveyed lands are not identified by shading on the status plats, but by the annotation "Recon".

How To Interpret The New Serial Register Pages

BLM is beginning a new program to computerize our Records Systems. As part of this program, Serial Register Pages are being generated by the computer. There are some changes to the pages and we would like to highlight these changes on this Display. The appropriate example of the old codes and new codes are shown. Specific questions about the Serial Register Pages should be referred to a Public Contact Representative in the Public Room.

1 Legal Reference

The Legal Reference cites the specific authority enacted by Congress pertaining to the application. Some Examples are:

Old	New
Act of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913; 30 USC 351-359	Act Aug 7 1947 30 USC 351-359
Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended (30 USC 181-263)	Act 2-25-1920 30 USC 181

2 Case Type

The case type is a coded number system that is used to identify any type of case file application, lease or permit. Some examples of old file codes and their new equivalent code types are:

Old	New	Explanation (Geographic/Claim name)
3111A	311111	OGO Lease non-competitive Public Land
3111B	311112	OGO Lease non-competitive Acquired Land
3112A	311211	OGO Lease Simo Public Land
3112B	311212	OGO Lease Simo Acquired Land
3120A	312011	OGO Lease Competitive Public Land
3120B	312012	OGO Lease Competitive Acquired Land

For a complete list of Case Types contact your Public Contact Representative.

3 Serial Numbers

Serial numbers run in sequence starting with number 1. The serial number is assigned by BLM to each application at the time of filing. The Letter Prefix associated with the serial number relates to the geographic State and the Land Office that has jurisdiction over the affected lands.

For example:

MTM [illegible] application located in Montana filed in Montana

[illegible] application located in North Dakota filed in Montana

DSC 1274 2
October 1978

SERIAL REGISTER PAGE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Legal Reference	Case Type	Serial Number
ACT 2 25 1920,30USC181EISEQ 1	2	3
Geographic/Claim Name: OGO LSE SIMO PUBLIC LAND	311211	MTM 57356

COMMODITY: OIL & GAS

PAGE: 1
5 AS OF: 1/28/1983
PRINTED: 1/31/1983

NAME AND ADDRESS 4

PETROPORT CORP
30 ROCKEFELLER #3000
NEW YORK NY 10112
APPLICANT 100.00000 %

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

PRIN MER, MT

T. 11 N, R. 55 E, 6 PRAIRIE COUNTY, MT
MILES CITY DISTRICT

SEC. 14: W2
SEC. 24: ALL
SEC. 26: S2

1,280.000 ACRES

SIMO MT211

ACTIONS

DATE	CODE	TAKEN 7	REMARKS
11/22/1982	124	APPLICATION RECEIVED	4:30PM

4 Name and Address

The current proprietor's name and mailing address is shown as it appears on the application as well as the percent of interest owned.

5 As Of:

This is the date that the Serial Register Page was printed. It does not necessarily relate to any actions taken relative to the application.

6 Description of Land

The Land Description provides information on the location of the application, lease or permit. The principal meridian, county or State, BLM District as well as the legal description is shown. The legal description may include the lots and aliquot parts (ALIQ) of the applied for section. Lands that have been either relinquished, withdrawn, rejected or assigned from the original application will be shown within this area. The total acres applied for is shown. If the lease has been issued or the lands segregated, the actual leased or segregated acreage is shown.

7 Action Date, Code, Taken, Remarks

The action date, code and taken fields provide general information on current and historic actions taken concerning the case. Such information as time of filing (#1000), the initials of the BLM person making the notations (EP) and other general information may appear in the remarks field. The action code/taken is intended to only summarize the major actions taken concerning the application, lease or permit. For more detailed information concerning case activity or an explanation of the code, see the actual case file or the Public Contact Representative.

FORM 1274-18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PAGE: 1
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CASE ABSTRACT AS OF: 3/22/84

ACT 8-7-1947,61STAT913;30USC351-359 CASE TYPE SERIAL NUMBER
O&G LSE SIMO ACQ LAND 311212 MTM 55008
COMMODITY- OIL & GAS

NAME AND ADDRESS

CRAMER RON
410 17TH ST #1340
DENVER CO 80202
LESSEE 100.00000 %

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

PRIN MER, MT

T. 20 N, R. 25 E,		FERGUS LEWISTOWN	COUNTY, MT DISTRICT
SEC. 3:	LOTS 1-4 S2N2		
SEC. 6:	LOTS 3-7 SENW,E2SW		
SEC. 7:	NENW		
T. 21 N, R. 25 E,		FERGUS LEWISTOWN	COUNTY, MT DISTRICT
SEC. 25:	W2NW		
SEC. 26:	N2N2,SENW,N2SW		
SEC. 27:	NENE,S2NE,N2S2		

1,268.760 ACRES

ACTIONS DATE	CODE	TAKEN	REMARKS
3/19/1982	124	APLN RECD	4:30PM
12/06/1982	125	APLN REJ-DEN	LUJEAN H CARVER
3/17/1983	237	LEASE ISSUED	
4/01/1983	868	EFFECTIVE DATE	

**** CONTINUED ****

CASE ABSTRACT AS OF: 3/22/84

ACT 8-7-1947,61STAT913;30USC351-359 CASE TYPE SERIAL NUMBER
311212 MTM 55008
O&G LSE SIMO ACQ LAND
COMMODITY- OIL & GAS

GENERAL REMARKS

01 SIMO MT18S

R E S E R V E D

RESERVED

PUBLIC LAND TERMS

-A-

Acquired lands: Lands in Federal ownership which are not public lands, having been obtained by the Government by purchase, condemnation, or gift or by exchange for such purchased, condemned, or donated lands or for timber on such lands.

Additional homestead entry: A homestead entry which is made by an individual for public lands additional to those he had already acquired under the homestead laws, the total area covered by his original homestead entries not exceeding the maximum area allowed for the class of homestead entry involved.

Adjudication: Legal processing of application, entries, claims, etc., to assure full compliance with the public-land laws and the regulations.

Administrative site: A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Administrative stock driveway: Grazing-district lands which have been designated, without a formal order of withdrawal, for public use in moving livestock (see stock driveway withdrawal).

Adverse proceedings: Strictly speaking, a contest; often, that portion of the contest proceedings which precede the hearing.

Air navigation side: A reservation of public lands for aviation purposes pursuant to the Act of May 24, 1928 (45 stat. 728, 49 U.S.C. Sec. 214).

Applicant: An individual, corporation, State or local government, etc., applying for rights in, or title to, public lands or resources.

Applicant, Survey: An individual, corporation, State or local government, etc., requesting the execution of a cadastral survey.

Application: A formal request for rights in, or eventual title to, public lands or resources.

Applied money: See earned money.

Appropriated public lands: Original public domain lands which are covered by an entry, patent, certification, or other evidence of land disposal; for certain purposes, public lands which are within a reservation, which contain improvements constructed with the aid of Federal funds, or which are covered by certain classes of leases are also considered appropriated.

Approved list or approved clear list: A selection which has been approved by the Secretary or the Director.

Approved surveys: A cadastral survey, the field notes and plat of which have been approved by the proper supervising officer (see accepted survey).

Assessment work: Work required to be performed annually by the claimant, in order for him to maintain a possessory right (as against the United States in Alaska and as against third parties in the continental United States) to a mining claim for which a patent has not issued.

Aviation lease: A lease which authorizes the use of public lands for aviation purposes.

-B-

Base lands: In a lieu selection or exchanges, the lands to which the applicant relinquishes his rights as a basis for his selection.

Base line: A line which runs in an east-west direction from an initial point and from which are initiated other lines for the cadastral survey of the public lands within the area governed by the principal meridian that runs through the same initial point. Three base lines (in Ohio) are irregular owing to the fact that they follow river courses.

Block: A subdivision of a town site.

Bonus: A lump sum paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being in addition to the rents and royalties specified in the lease.

-C-

Cadastral survey: The establishment of land boundaries and their identification on the ground by monuments or marks and their identification in the records by field notes and plats (see survey or related terms).

Carey Acts: The Acts of August 18, 1984 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States, such lands to be irrigated and reclaimed by the States for disposal to bona fide settlers.

Cash certificate: A final certificate which is issued in connection with a cash entry.

Cash entry: An entry that covers public lands for which the entryman paid cash or its equivalent.

Ceded Indian lands: Public lands, Indian tribal title which was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part or all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be covered into the U.S. Treasury in trust for the Indians.

Cemetery-site entry: A cash entry of public lands which are to be used for cemetery purposes.

Certification: The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director (see Clear list): also, the document which passes title to the selected lands to the State: also, a document which attests to the truth or authenticity of papers attached to it.

Circular: A Bureau of Land Management publication containing regulations and instructions.

Claimant: An individual, corporation, association, state or local government, etc., asserting title to, or rights in, public lands.

Classification: Designation of public lands as being valuable, or suitable, for specific purposes, uses, or resources (see land, mineral, power site, and small tract).

Clear list: A selection which has been prepared for approval by the Secretary or the Director; also, an official statement from an interested Federal agency or official which indicates that no apparent objection exists to a proposed action with respect to public lands.

Closed land States: The public-land States which no longer have a district land office, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Coal Entry: A cash entry, under laws now repealed, covering public lands which contain valuable coal deposits or covering such coal deposits only.

Coal license: An authorization to mine coal on the public lands free of charge for local domestic use.

Color-of-title entry: A cash entry made by an entryman who, relying upon erroneous evidence of title, has held, by himself or through his ancestors or grantors, public lands for a specified period in good faith.

Commissioner of the General Land Office: The official who was the head of the General Land Office.

Compensatory royalty: Money paid by an oil and gas lessee to compensate the Federal Government for the loss of royalty on oil or gas drained from the leased lands through wells on other lands from which the government receives no royalty or receives royalty at a lower rate than would be paid for production from the leased lands which are being drained.

Competitive lease, oil or gas: An oil or gas mineral lease, covering public lands within a known producing oil or gas field, which is issued to the successful bidder at public auction or through sealed bids.

Conflict: In connection with adjudication, any factor with respect to land status which serves as a bar to the approval of an application. Often, an application or entry which was filed or allowed prior to, or simultaneously with, the filing of another application for similar rights on the same lands.

Contest: Formal proceedings against a filing, claim, or entry on charges that it does not comply with the requirements of the public-land laws (see Government contest, hearing, and private contest).

Contiguous land: Generally speaking, two parcels of land having a common boundary line.

Coos Bay lands: Public lands in western Oregon which were granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but which were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by reconveyance (see Oregon and California Revested Lands Administration).

Copying fees: Fees which are charged for copies of official records.

Credit entry: A cash entry under certain old laws, now repealed, which permitted installment payments (see old cash entry).

Curative patent: A patent which corrects and supersedes a defective patent.

-D-

Decision: In connection with adjudication, a written statement, signed by the appropriate official, setting forth findings as to law or fact with respect to an application, entry, or claim.

Dependent resurvey: A cadastral survey which identifies, reestablishes, and remarks the land boundaries that were established by a prior cadastral survey.

Desert-land application, State: An application which is filed by a State pursuant to the Carey Acts for arid irrigable public lands.

Desert-land entry: An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands, under the Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377, 43 U.S.C. Secs. 321 et seq.), as amended, which the entryman (or his assigns, heirs, or devisees) reclaims, irrigates, and cultivates in part and for which he usually pays $1.25 per acre.

Desert-land segregation, State: Arid public lands which have been selected by a State under the Carey Acts and which are set aside pending completion under State direction of an irrigation system to reclaim the lands.

Designation: See enlarged homestead designation, power-site designation, and stockraising homestead designation.

Diagram, township or section: A standardized drawing of a township or of a section which shows the major legal subdivisions.

Director: The official who is the head of the Bureau of Land Management, unless otherwise noted. The Director now, among other duties, exercises the functions which were formerly assigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and to the Director of the Grazing Service.

Discovery, mineral: The act of exposing to view a valuable mineral on a mining claim; also, the physical exposure of the mineral vein or lode or other mineral deposit on the ground.

Disposal, land: A transaction which leads to the transfer of title to public lands from the Federal Government.

-E-

Earned money: Receipts of the Bureau of Land Management which have been covered into the Federal Treasury as Federal funds (see unearned money).

Eleven Western States, The: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Enlarged homestead designation: Classification, prior to the Taylor Grazing Act, of public lands as being suitable for enlarged homestead entry; also, the public lands so classified.

Enlarged homestead entry: A homestead entry, not exceeding 320 acres, initiated under the Act of February 19, 1909 (35 Stat. 639), or the Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 218), which provides for the homesteading of nonirrigable agricultural lands in the West.

Entry: In general, an allowed application which was submitted by an applicant who will acquire title to the lands by payment of cash or its equivalent and/or by entering upon and improving the lands (see final entry, original entry, and selection).

Entryman: An individual, corporation, association, State or local Government, etc., which has made an entry.

Exchange: A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land in exchange for other land or timber.

Exchange lease, oil or gas: An oil or gas mineral lease which is issued, pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act, in lieu of a lease held by the lessee on August 8, 1946. Also, an oil or gas mineral lease which was issued in exchange for a lease held on August 21, 1935, or for an oil or

gas prospecting permit. The provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act relating to the issuance of oil or gas prospecting permits are now repealed.

-F-

Farm unit: A parcel of public lands within a reclamation project which is suitable for a family-size farm and which has been opened to reclamation homestead entry.

Federal power project reservation: A reservation of public lands for use in connection with a power development project under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission.

Fees and commissions: Payments in the nature of service charges required by law in connection with applications and entries.

Field examination: An investigation which is made on the ground with respect to the character and use of the public lands.

Field notes: The written record of a cadastral survey which gives, among other things, the courses and lengths of the boundaries, the location and description of monuments, and a general description of the lands covered by the cadastral survey.

Filing: An application which has been submitted to the proper manager or other official.

Filing, Mineral Leasing Act: A filing which has been submitted pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act.

Final certificate: A document which evidences that an entryman is entitled to a patent provided that no irregularities are found in connection with his entry.

First form reclamation withdrawal: A reclamation withdrawal which embraces public lands that are, or may be, needed in connection with the construction and maintenance of a reclamation project (see second form).

Five-acre tract: See small tract, homestead entry, and headquarters entry.

Five-percent fund: A federal Treasury account to which is credited five percent of the net proceeds from the sale of public lands to be paid to the States in which the lands sold are located.

Free-use permit: A permit which authorizes removal of timber or other resources on the public lands free of charge.

Game range: A wildlife refuge for certain game animals.

General Land Office: The agency which was formerly responsible for the execution of the public-land laws relating to cadastral surveys, land disposals, and to various other activities with respect to the administration and management of the public lands. Organized in 1812 as a bureau in the Treasury Department and transferred in 1849 to the Department of the Interior; it was abolished in 1946 when its functions were transferred to the newly created Bureau of Land Management.

General orders of withdrawal, The: Executive Orders No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, and No. 6964 of February 5, 1935, which withdrew for classification all vacant public lands in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Government contest: A contest in which the proceedings have been initiated on the basis of charges preferred by a representative of the United States (see Private contest).

Grant: A gift of public lands, either in quantity or in place.

Grazing Advisory Board: Representatives who serve a grazing district in an advisory capacity, consisting of stockmen who are elected by the livestock operators on grazing-district lands within that district.

Grazing allotment: A parcel of grazing-district lands which is assigned, pursuant to the Federal range code for grazing districts, to an applicant for grazing privileges within grazing districts or to a group of such applicants.

Grazing capacity: The total number of animal-unit-months which are available from a given tract of land in one year.

Grazing District, Taylor Grazing Act: An administrative subdivision of the range lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, which has been established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate management of their forage resources. Grazing on the public lands within such districts was formerly regulated by the Grazing Service.

Grazing fee: The amount of money which is charged for one animal-unit-month on grazing-district lands; also, the total amount of money which is charged an operator on account of his grazing allotment of crossing permit.

Grazing lease: A lease which authorizes the use of public lands outside of grazing districts (Taylor Grazing Act) for the grazing of livestock for a specified period of time.

Grazing license: An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing-district lands for a specified period of time, usually not in excess of one year. Grazing licenses are issued to applicants for grazing privileges within grazing districts as a temporary measure pending final adjudication of their applications.

Grazing permit: An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing-district lands during specified seasons each year. Grazing permits are issued to applicants for grazing privileges within grazing districts after final adjudication of their applications.

Grazing Service: The agency which was formerly responsible for the administration of grazing on grazing-district lands. Organized in the Department of the Interior after the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, it was abolished in 1946 when its functions were transferred to the newly created Bureau of Land Management.

Grazing unit: An administrative subdivision of a grazing district (Taylor Grazing Act).

-H-

Half section: Any two quarter sections within a section which have a common boundary; usually identified as the north half, south half, east half, or west half of a particular section, e.g., W1/2 Sec. 32 (the west half of Section 32).

Hearing, contest: Contest proceedings during which testimony is given by the parties to the contest and their witnesses.

Homestead entry: An entry initiated under the homestead laws, which provide for the issuance of patents to entrymen who settle upon and improve agricultural public lands.

-I-

Improvements: Structures or developments of a permanent nature which tend to increase the value of land, such as buildings, fences, clearings, wells, etc.

Indemnity limits: In railroad and wagon road grants, the strips of land lying within a specified distance on each side of, and adjacent to, the primary limits, within which the grantee could make lieu selections for lands lost to the grantee in the primary limits; also, the outside boundaries of these strips.

Indemnity school selection: See school land indemnity selection.

Indemnity selection: See lieu selection.

Independent resurvey: A cadastral survey which supersedes a prior cadastral survey and which creates and establishes new land boundaries. The new boundaries may, to some extent, be identical with the superseded boundaries.

Indian allotment: An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for his individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

Indian fee patent: An Indian patent which conveys fee title.

Indian homestead entry: A homestead entry which is made by an Indian.

Indian lands: See ceded Indian lands and Indian reservation.

Indian patent: A patent which is issued to an Indian.

Indian reservation: A reservation for the use of native Indians (and Eskimos in Alaska).

Indian trust patent: An Indian patent which is issued with the condition that title to the land remains for a specified period of time in the United States in trust for the patentee.

Irrigation District: A private or state water development project which is administered under State law; also, the lands embraced within such a project.

Isolated tract: A parcel of vacant public lands, not exceeding 1520 acres, which is surrounded by appropriated public lands.

-K-

Kinkaid homestead entry: A homestead entry, not exceeding 320 acres (formerly 640 acres), initiated under the Act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 547, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 224), which provides for the homesteading of nonirrigable agricultural lands in parts of Nebraska.

-L-

Land classification, Taylor Grazing Act: Determination pursuant to the Taylor Grazing Act of the suitability of public lands for land disposal under a particular public-land law or for other authorized use.

Land description: A statement as to the location of a tract of land which is the basis for the identification of the tract on the ground (see legal description).

Leasable minerals: Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash phosphate; sodium; sulphur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada (see mineral lease and mining claim).

Leave of absence: The authorized absence of an entryman or a settler for a specified period of time from the public lands upon which he has established residence pursuant to the public-land laws.

Legal description: As to any particular parcel of land, the description of its location according to the official plat of its cadastral survey; e.g., Lot 3, SE1/2NW1/4 Sec. 6, T. 8 N., R. 20 W., 5th P.M., Arkansas, is the legal description of the following lands in Arkansas: Lot 3 of Section 6 and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the township which is 8 townships north of the base line of the Fifth Principal Meridian and 20 townships west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. Examples of legal descriptions of lands which were not surveyed according to the rectangular system of surveys include Mineral Survey 6789; Homestead Entry Survey 340, Colorado; and United States Survey 123, Alaska.

Legal subdivision: In a general sense, a subdivision of a township, such as a section, quarter section, lot, etc., which is authorized under the public-land laws; in a strict sense, a regular subdivision (see smallest legal subdivision).

Legislation, withdrawal in aid of: A withdrawal which is made pending enactment of legislation relative to the public lands so withdrawn.

Lieu selection or indemnity selection: A selection in exchange for which the applicant relinquishes his rights or title to other lands which he for some reason cannot or does not wish to acquire or hold.

Location: A claim to public lands which is established either by the surrender of scrip or by the initiation of a mining or settlement claim.

Lode claim: A mining claim embracing public lands which contain minerals occurring in a vein or lode.

Lot: A subdivision of a section which is not described as an aliquot part of the section but which is designated by number; e.g., Lot 2. A lot is ordinarily irregular in shape and its acreage varies from that of a regular subdivision.

-M-

Material site: A permit which authorizes the free use of deposits of sand, gravel, etc., on public lands in connection with the construction or maintenance of State Federal-aid highways; also, the public lands covered by such a permit.

Meander line: A line established in connection with cadastral surveys, which outlines the sinuosities of the bank or shore line of a permanent natural body of water.

Military bounty land warrant: Scrip which was issued as a reward for military service.

Mill-site entry: A cash entry of nonmineral public lands which are to be used as a mill site for the reduction of ore or in the development of a lode claim.

Mineral adverse claim: A notice of protest filed by a rival claimant against the approval of a mineral application.

Mineral application: An application to purchase public lands which are held as a mining claim or which are desired as a mill site (see mineral entry).

Mineral classification: Classification of public lands as being valuable for a specified mineral (or minerals); also, the public lands so classified.

Mineral entry: A cash entry of public lands which are held as a mining claim or desired as a mill site.

Mineral lands: Public lands which have been designated as containing, or are known to contain, valuable minerals.

Mineral lease: A lease which authorizes the development and production of leasable minerals from public lands (see competitive lease, exchange lease, noncompetitive lease, producing lease, and prospecting lease).

Mineral Leasing Act: Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 30 U.S.C. Sec. 181 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

Mineral location: A mining claim.

Mineral monument: A monument which is established in connection with a mineral survey.

Mineral permit: A permit which authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands.

Mineral reservation: A clause in a patent, certification, deed, or other document of conveyance which retains the grantor the right to all or certain minerals in the land; also, a reservation of federally owned minerals or of public lands which contain mineral (see also mineral withdrawal for classification).

Mineral rights: Rights which attach only to mineral deposits (see surface rights).

Mineral survey: A cadastral survey of a mining claim.

Mineral withdrawal for classification: A withdrawal of public lands which are potentially valuable for leasable mineral precluding the disposal of the lands except with a mineral reservation clause unless the lands are found, upon examination or by other competent evidence, not to contain a valuable deposit of minerals.

Mining Claim: Mineralized public lands held by an individual or corporation under public-land laws which provide that discovery of valuable minerals, other than leasable minerals, on the public lands entitles the discoverer to a patent for such lands upon the payment of $2.50 per acre for placer claims or $5.00 per acre for lode claims (see mineral application and mineral entry).

Mining location: A mining claim.

Monument, survey: A physical object, such as an iron post or a stone, which marks the location of a point that was established by a cadastral survey.

-M-

National Advisory Board Council: A committee which consists of members of District Advisory Boards who are selected by the State Advisory Board Councils to consider, on a national basis; legislation, regulations, and policies with respect to the management of grazing-district lands and to make recommendations thereon.

National Forest: A forest or watershed reservation which is administered by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

National forest exchange: An exchange whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within a national forest.

National monument: A reservation embracing recreational areas which is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

National park: A reservation embracing recreational area which is administered by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Noncompetitive lease, oil or gas: An oil or gas mineral lease which is issued to the first qualified applicant for the lease of public lands that are outside of a known producing oil or gas field at the time of application.

-O-

O & C lands: Public lands in western Oregon which were granted to the Oregon Central railroad companies (later the Oregon and California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but which were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title; the term O and C lands is often used to include Coos Bay lands.

Offered lands: Public lands which the Secretary, or under old laws now for the most part repealed, the President has authorized to be sold; also, base lands.

Old cash entry: A cash entry under certain old laws, now repealed, which provided for public-sale entries and private entries.

Opening: An action which permits the submittal of applications for public lands that theretofore had not been available for acquisition under the public-land laws.

Original entry: An entry in connection with which the entryman must comply with further requirements of the public-land laws before final certificate will be issued. An original entry becomes a final entry upon issuance of a final certificate (see original homestead entry).

Original homestead entry: An original entry under the homestead laws; also, the first homestead entry which was made by any individual (see additional homestead entry and second homestead entry); also, a homestead entry which was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Section 2289 of the Revised Statutes.

Original public domain: All the lands, regardless of whether they are still in federal ownership or not, which the Federal Government obtained by cession from the 13 original states (1789-1802), by the Louisiana Purchase (1803), by the cession from Spain (1819), by the occupation of the Oregon Territory (1846), by the Mexican Cession (1848), by the purchase from Texas (1850), by the Gadsden Purchase (1853), and by the purchase of Alaska (1867). The drainage basin of the Red River of the North, south of the 49th parallel and west of the cessions differ as to the method and to the exact date of its acquisition by the United States, some holding that it was part of the Louisiana Purchase. The area included within the present boundaries of the State of Tennessee, although included in the cessions of the 13 original states, is usually not considered a part of the original public domain because, by the terms of its cession, the State of North Carolina passed title to only a small acreage in that area to the United States. The United States in turn ceded its unappropriated lands to the State of Tennessee. (See public lands).

Original survey: A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time (see dependent resurvey and independent resurvey).

-P-

Patent: A document which conveys to the patentee legal title to public lands.

Pierce Act: Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033, 43 U.S.C. Secs. 315m-1, 315m-4), which authorizes the Department of the Interior to secure leasehold interest in nonfederal lands that are within grazing districts (Taylor Grazing Act) and that are chiefly valuable for grazing and are necessary to promote the orderly use, improvement, and development of grazing districts.

Place, grant in: A grant in connection with which the Congress specifically states, or implies, the legal description of the public lands which are granted.

Placer claim: A mining claim embracing public lands which contain minerals not occurring in a vein or lode.

Plat, supplemental: A (survey) plat which shows new or corrected features for a portion of the area covered by a previous (survey) plat.

Plat, survey: A drawing which shows the boundaries, subdivisions, acreage, and often topography, improvements, and other features of an area included in a cadastral survey.

Power-site classification: Classification of public lands as having potential value for water power development; also, the public lands so classified.

Power-site designation: A power site classification which is made under the Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557), June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), or February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178).

Power-site reserve: A reservation of public lands which have potential value for water power development.

Preemption entry: A cash entry, under laws which are not for the most part repealed, made by a claimant who had settled upon and improved public lands.

Preference right: The right of an individual applicant, or class of applicants, to apply for public lands or resources prior to the general public or to assert claims superior to those of other applicants.

Primary or place limits: In railroad and wagon road grants, the strip of land lying within a specified distance on each side of, and adjacent to, the right-of-way, within which every odd-numbered section (usually) was granted to the grantee; also, the outside boundaries of this strip.

Principal meridian: A line which runs in a north-south direction from an initial point and from which are initiated other lines for the cadastral survey of the public lands within a specified area. Each principal meridian has a correlated base line that runs through the same initial point. Every principal meridian has a distinctive name; e.g. Huntsville Meridian and Fourth Principal Meridian.

Private contest: A contest in which the proceedings have been initiated on the basis of charges preferred by anyone other than a representative of the United States (see Government contest).

Private exchange: Strictly speaking, an exchange between the Federal Government and any landowner other than a State.

Producing lease, oil or gas: A mineral lease authorizing the development and production of oil or gas from public lands which are within a known producing structure or upon which a discovery of valuable deposits of oil or gas has been made.

Prospecting lease, oil or gas: A mineral lease authorizing the development and production of oil and gas from public lands which are not known to contain valuable oil or gas deposits.

Protest: A statement of objection to an application, entry, claim, etc.

Public-land laws: The laws which have been passed by the Congress concerning the administration of the public lands and the resources thereon.

Public-land order: An order, effecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation, which has been issued by the Secretary pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order No. 9146 of April 24, 1942, or No. 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Public lands or public-domain lands: Original public domain lands which have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the Government in exchange for public lands or for timber on such lands; also, original public-domain lands which have reverted to Federal ownership through operation of the public-land laws.

Public-land State: The States which were created out of the original public domain, viz., Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Public-sale entry: A cash entry covering public lands which were sold at public auction or by other methods of competitive bidding.

Public water reserve: A reservation of public lands which contain a spring or water hole for the purpose of keeping the water available for public use.

-Q-

Quarter-quarter section: One of the quadrants of a quarter section; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately one-fourth mile on each side and containing approximately 40 acres, and usually identified as the northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southeast quarter, or southwest quarter of a particular quarter section; e.g., NW1/4NE1/4 Sec. 10 (the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10).

Quarter section: One of the quadrants of a section; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately one-half mile on each side and containing approximately 160 acres, and usually identified as the northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southeast quarter, or the southwest quarter of a particular section; e.g., SE1/4 Sec. 6 (the southeast quarter of Section 6).

Quitclaim deed, Bureau of Land Management: A document which relinquishes all claim by the United States to lands which had been conveyed to it in connection with some transaction with the Bureau of Land Management which had not been consummated.

-R-

Railroad grant: A grant made to a state or corporation to aid in the construction of railroads.

Railroad indemnity selection: A lieu selection, which is made by a railroad, based upon rights to railroad grant lands lost to the railroad within the primary limits, selection being made within the indemnity limits (see railroad lieu selection).

Railroad lieu selection: A lieu selection, which is made by an applicant other than a railroad, based upon the relinquishment of rights to land within a railroad grant (see railroad indemnity selection).

Reclamation homestead entry: A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 431 et seq.), which provides for the homesteading of public lands within reclamation projects (see farm unit).

Reclamation project: A water development project for irrigation of arid lands and for other purposes which is administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of the Interior.

Reclamation States: The public-land States in which the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to function, viz., Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming (see reclamation project).

Reclamation town lot: A town lot of a town site which is within a reclamation project.

Reclamation withdrawal: A withdrawal of public lands in connection with a reclamation project (see first form and second form reclamation withdrawals).

Recreational entry: A cash entry by a State, county, or municipality of public lands which are to be used for public recreational purposes.

Recreational withdrawal: A reservation of public lands which have been designated as chiefly valuable for recreational purposes and as suitable for State exchange, recreational entry, or recreational lease pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 869).

Rectangular system of surveys: The system of cadastral surveys by means of which the original public domain has been, and is being, subdivided into townships, sections, and sectional subdivisions.

Regular subdivision: Generally speaking, a subdivision of a section which is an aliquot part of 640 acres, such as a half section of 320 acres, quarter section of 160 acres, and quarter-quarter section of 40 acres (see legal subdivision).

Regulation: An administrative statement describing the requirements which an applicant or claimant must meet under particular public-land laws and describing the procedures to be followed in the execution of such laws.

Rejection: A refusal to accept an application on the grounds that it was not properly filed, or that it conflicts with the public-land laws or with public policy.

Relinquishment: A voluntary surrender of an application, right, or claim.

Reservation: A withdrawal, usually of a more or less permanent nature; also, any Federal lands which have been dedicated to a specified public purpose (but see mineral reservation).

Restoration: A revocation of a withdrawal which also effects the opening of the public lands in the withdrawals; also, an action which returns ceded Indian lands to tribal ownership.

Reversion clause: A clause in an order of withdrawal providing that the lands shall revert to their former status after they have served the purpose for which they are withdrawn; also, a clause in a patent providing that title to the lands shall revert to the United States upon failure of the patentee to use the lands for the purpose stated in the patent.

Revocation: Generally, an action which cancels a previous official act, specifically, an action which cancels a withdrawal.

Right-of-way: A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipe lines, roads, telephone lines, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Royalty: Payment to the United States, by a holder of a mineral lease, of a share of his production of minerals from public lands; also, payment by certain lessees of public lands, of a specified percentage of their cash receipts from the leased Lands.

Rules of practice: The established procedures within the Department of the Interior which govern the conduct of contest, the taking of appeals from official decisions of field officials and of the Director, and the proceedings on such appeals before the Secretary.

-S-

School land deficiency or loss: An area on account of which a state is entitled to make a school land indemnity selection.

School land indemnity selection: A lieu selection which is made by a State to indemnity itself for school lands which it did not secure.

School land patent: A patent which is issued to a State to give it additional evidence of title to a school section since title to school sections ordinarily passes to a State merely upon filing of the accepted survey of the lands.

School lands: The lands included in a State grant which was made to aid in the support of common schools.

School section: A section of school lands which were granted in place.

Scrip: A certificate which allows the owner to make a selection of a specified number of acres out of available public lands.

Second form reclamation withdrawal: A reclamation withdrawal which embraces public lands that are susceptible of irrigation from a reclamation project (see first form).

Secretary: The Secretary of the Interior unless otherwise noted.

Section: The major subdivision of a township; normally a quadrangle approximately one mile square containing approximately 640 acres and identified by number; e.g. Sec. 36 (Section 36).

Section 2289 R.S. homestead entry: A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the provision of Section 2289 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the homesteading of agricultural lands.

Segregation: Generally speaking, any action, such as a withdrawal, allowed application, desert-land segregation, etc., which suspends the operation of the general public-land laws as to particular public lands; as to applications, the effect of certain types of applications which prevent any disposition of the public lands or resources involved until the application is adjudicated.

Selection: In general, an application to acquire title to public lands which is submitted by an applicant who acquired the right to apply for public lands by receipt of a grant, by surrender of his own lands in an exchange, by relinquishment of his rights to other lands (lieu selection), by surrender of scrip, or by similar means.

Smallest legal subdivision: For general purposes under the public-land laws, a quarter-quarter section. Under certain of these laws and under special conditions, applicants, claimants, etc., can select subdivisions smaller than a quarter-quarter section (see legal subdivision).

Small tract: A parcel of public lands of five acres or less which has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, health, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43, U.S.C. Sec. 682a).

Small-tract classification: Classification of public lands as being chiefly valuable for sale or lease as small tract; also, the public lands so classified.

Small-tract lease: A lease which authorizes the use of small tract as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, health, convalescent, or business site.

Soldiers' additional homestead entry: A selection which is based on rights of veterans of the Civil War who had made a homestead entry for less than 160 acres to select enough public lands to make up the difference between the area of their homestead and 160 acres.

Special land-use permit: A permit which authorizes the use of public lands for purposes not specifically authorized, or forbidden, by law.

State exchange: Strictly speaking, an exchange between the Federal Government and a State.

State grant: A grant which is made to a State.

State selection: A selection which is made by a State.

Status, land: With respect to any particular parcel of land, its legal description, its cadastral survey status (surveyed or unsurveyed), the nonfederal rights or privileges which attach to it or its resources, the withdrawals or special laws which apply to it, and other pertinent information which may influence the operation of the public-land laws as far as its use or disposition is concerned.

Stock driveway withdrawal: A reservation of public lands for public use in moving livestock (see administrative stock driveway).

Stockraising Homestead Act: Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 863, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 291).

Stockraising homestead entry: A homestead entry, not exceeding 640 acres, initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. The provisions for such homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Supplementary patent: A patent which is issued to modify a previously issued patent.

Surface rights: Rights to land exclusive of mineral rights.

Survey: See accepted survey, approved survey, base line, cadastral survey, dependent resurvey, diagram, independent resurvey, initial point, land description, legal subdivision, lot, mineral monument, mineral survey, monument, original survey, plat, principal meridian, rectangular system, and smallest legal subdivision.

-T-

Taylor Grazing Act: Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 315), as amended.

Taylor Grazing Act exchange: An exchange which is consummated under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Timber and stone entry: A cash entry covering public lands which are valuable for timber or stone and which are unfit for cultivation.

Timber application: An application to purchase timber or to secure timber for free use.

Timber culture entry: An entry under laws, now repealed, which provided that the entryman plant and cultivate trees on the public lands which he entered.

Timber permit: A permit which authorizes the cutting of timber on public lands.

Town lot: A subdivision of a town site.

Town site: An area of public lands which has been segregated for disposal as an urban development, often subdivided into blocks, which are further subdivided into town lots.

Township: The major subdivision of the public lands the rectangular system of surveys; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately six miles on each side and containing approximately 23,040 acres and identified by its relation to a base line and principal meridian; e.g., Township 5 North, Range 4 West, Boise Meridian, Idaho, or T. 5 N., R. 4 W., B.M., Idaho (the township which is five townships north of the Boise Meridian base line and four townships west of the Boise Meridian).

-U-

Unearned money: Receipts of the Bureau of Land Management which are being held pending final determination whether they should be returned to the payer or whether they should be covered into the Treasury as Federal funds (see earned money).

Unreserved public lands: Public lands which are not covered by a withdrawal or reservation; for general purposes, the public lands which are not reserved except by the general orders or withdrawals, by a mineral withdrawal for classification, or by inclusion within a grazing district (Taylor Grazing Act), are considered unreserved public lands since they are subject to classification and land disposal under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

-V-

Vacant public lands: Public lands which are unappropriated and unreserved.

Valuable mineral: A deposit of a mineral ore or substance which is useful in commerce or the arts, occurring in quantity and quality sufficient to justify its mining and removal for sale; also, any quantity of such ore substance in a vein or lode, the size and continuity of which are such as to justify an ordinarily prudent man in the expenditure of his labor and means in an effort to develop a paying mine.

-W-

Water-well lease: A lease which authorizes the use of a water well which was developed by a holder of an oil or gas mineral lease.

Wildlife refuge: A reservation for the protection of wildlife.

Withdrawal: An action which restricts the (land) disposal of public lands and which holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands which have been dedicated to public purposes (but see unreserved public lands and reservation).

BLM ACRONYMS

ACEC	- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
AD	- Associate Director
ADP	- Automated Data Processing
ADTS	- Automated Data and Telecommunication Service
A&E	- Architectural and Engineering
AFO	- All Field Offices
ALUPC	- Alaska Land Use Planning Commission
AM	- Area Manager
AMP	- Allotment Management Plan
ANCSA	- Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANGTS	- Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System
AO	- Authorized Officer-Administrative Officer
APO	- Alaska Pripeline Office
A/S	- Auto Surveyor
A/S, L&W	- Assistant Secretary - Land & Water Resources
ASD	- Associate State Director
ASVT	- Applications Systems Verification Test (ADP)
ATROW	- Access and Transportation Right-of-Way
AUM	- Animal Unit Month
AWP	- Annual Work Plan
BIA	- Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIFC	- Boise Interagency Fire Center
BLM	- Bureau of Land Management
BM	- Bureau of Mines
BOA	- Basic Ordering Agreement
BPS	- Bureau Planning System
BR	- Bureau of Reclamation
BY	- Budget Year
CBO	- Congressional Budget Office
CBWR	- Coos Bay Wagon Road
CEQ	- Council of Environmental Quality
CFR	- Code of Federal Regulations
CIMS-or-IMS	- Critical Issues Management Information System
C&M	- Construction and Maintenance
C/MAS	- Control/Monitoring/Action System
C/MIS	- Communication Management Information System
CO	- Contracting Officer
COAR	- Contracting Officer's Authorized Representative
COB	- Close of Business
COE	- Corps of Engineers
CPM	- Critical Path Method
CPU	- Central Processing Unit
CHRIS	- Comprehensive Resource Inventory System
CRS	- Colorado Revised Statutes
CRT	- Cathode Ray Tube
CUBE	- Cooperative Users of Burroughs Equipment
CY	- Current or Calendar Year

DDB	- Directives Digest Bulletin
DDD	- Direct Distant Dialing
DDL	- Deputy Directors for Lands & Resources
DDP	- Deputy Directors for Policy, Program and Budget
DDS	- Deputy Director for Services
DDRF	- Directors Daily Reading File
DES	- Draft Environmental Statement
DET	- Data Entry Terminal
DI	- Department of Interior
DLE	- Desert Land Entry
DM	- District Manager
DMP	- District Management Profile
DO	- District Office
DRD	- Detailed Requirements Definition
DSC	- Denver Service Center
EAR	- Environmental Assessment Record
EB	- Equipment Budget
EEO	- Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS (ES)	- Environmental Impact Statement
EMARS	- Energy Minerals Activity Recommendation System
EMRIA	- Energy Mineral Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis
EO	- Executive Order
EOD	- Entered on Date
EOY	- End of Year
E&PC	- Environmental & Planning Coordination
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency
EROS	- Earth Resource Observation System
ERTS	- Earth Resource Technology Satellite
ESO	- Eastern State Office
ETA	- Estimated Time of Arrival
FD	- Followup Date
FEA	- Federal Energy Administration
FEORP	- Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Plan
FES	- Final Environmental Statement
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	- Federal Land Policy Management Act
FPC	- Federal Power Commission
FPM	- Federal Personnel Manual
FR	- Federal Register
FS	- Forest Service
FTP	- Full Time Permanent
FUP	- Free Use Permit
FWPC	- Federal Women's Program Coordinator
FWS	- Fish and Wildlife Service
FX	- Foreign Exchange
FY	- Fiscal Year
GAO	- General Accounting Office
GME	- General Management Evaluation
GOV	- Government Owned Vehicle

GPO	- Government Printing Office
GS	- Geological Survey
GSA	- General Services Administration
HE	- Homestead Entry
HI	- Historical Index
HIPO	- Hierarchy Input-Process-Output (ADP
HMAP	- Herd Management Area Plan
HMP	- Habitat Management Plan
HQ	- Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
IBLA	- Interior Board of Land Appeals
I&E	- Information & Education
IFB	- Invitation for Bids
IM	- Instruction Memorandum
IHCS	- Integrated Habitat Inventory Classification System
INT	- Interior
I&P	- Inventory and Planning
ISA's	- Instant Study Areas
JDR	- Job Documentation Report
JFSLUPC	- Joint Federal State Land Use Planning Commission (for Alaska)
KCLA	- Known Coal Lease
KGRA	- Known Geothermal Resource Area
KGS	- Known Geological Structure
LANDSAT	- Satellite Imagery (formerly ERTS)
LARS	- Laboratory for Remote Sensing
LDOD	- Last Day of Duty
L&M	- Lands & Minerals
LMU	- Logical Mining Unit
LU	- Land Utilization
LWCF	- Land and Water Conservation Fund
LWOP	- Leave Without Pay
MAFLA	- Mississippi, Alabama, Florida
MAP	- Management Action Plan
MBF	- Thousand Board Feet
MBO	- Management by Objective
MCR	- Mining Claim Recordation
MFP	- Management Framework Plan
MLR	- Management of Lands and Resources
MMBF	- Million Board Feet
MRB	- Missouri River Basin
MTP	- Master Title Plat
MV	- Motor Vehicle
MYP	- Multiple Year Program
MYR	- Mid Year Review

NBEI	- Non-Bureau Energy Initiative
NEPA	- National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	- National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	- Nation Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	- National Park Service
NRDC	- Natural Resources Defense Council
NRL	- National Resource Lands
NYFP	- Normal Year Fire Plan
OB	- Operating Budget
O&C	- Oregon and California (Grant Lands)
OCS	- Outer Continental Shelf
O&G	- Oil and Gas
OMB	- Office of Management and Budget
OPM	- Office of Personnel Management
OPS	- Operational Planning System
ORIS	- Oregon Resource Inventory System
ORV	- Off-Road Vehicle
OSHA	- Occupational Safety and Health Act
OSM	- Office of Surface Mining
PA	- Privacy Act
PAA	- Planning Area Analysis
PAO	- Public Affairs Officer
PAWP	- Preliminary Annual Work Plan
PD	- Public Domain
PDES	- Preliminary Draft Environmental Statement
PDOD	- Program Decision Option Document
P&EC	- Planning & Environmental Coordination
PERT	- Performance, Evaluation and Review Technique
PFES	- Preliminary Final Environmental Statement
PILT	- Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PIO	- Public Information Officer
PIPR	- Performance Improvement & Position Review
PL	- Program Leader
PL	- Public Law
PLAA	- Public Land Administration Act
PLDR&T	- Public Land Development Roads and Trails
PMC	- Personnel Management Committee
POG	- Program Outlook Guide
POV	- Personally Owned Vehicle
PP	- Procurement Plan
PPBS	- Program Planning Budgeting System
PRP	- President's Reorganization Program
PTC	- Phoenix Training Center
PTCC	- Part-time Career Conditional
PU	- Planning Unit
QCD	- Quitclaim Deed
RAH	- Resource Area Headquarters
RES	- Resources or Division of Resources

RFP	- Request For Proposal
RI	- Range Improvement Project
RIP	- Records Improvement Project
RMP	- Resource Management Plan
R&PP	- Recreation and Public Purpose (Act)
RUP	- Recreation Use Permit
R/W	- Rights-of-Way (also ROW)
SBA	- Small Business Administration
SC	- Service Center
SCD	- Service Center Director
SCS	- Soil Conservation Service
SD	- State Director
S&D	- Survey and Design
SE	- Socio Economic Profile
SEAM	- Surface Environment and Mining Program
SF	- Standard Form
SHPO	- State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	- Strategic Information Plan
SLUP	- Special Land Use Permit
SMARA	- Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SO	- State Office
SOF	- Strength of Force
SPCC	- Spill Prevention Control & Compensation Program
SRV	- Snake River Valley
SSD	- Scientific Systems Development
SSPC	- Spanish Speaking Program Coordination
SVIM	- Soil Vegetative Inventory Method
TAPS	- Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
TBA	- To Be Announced
T/E	- Threatened and Endangered
TGIF	- Friday
TO	- Table of Organization
TPEC	- Technical Proposal Evaluation Committee
TR	- Transportation Request
TUP	- Temporary Use Permit
UM	- Upward Mobility
URA	- Unit Resource Analysis
USC	- United States Code
USCA	- U.S. Code Annotated
USDI	- United States Department of the Interior
USFS	- United States Forest Service
USGS	- United States Geological Survey
VRA	- Veteran's Rehabilitation Act
VRM	- Visual Resource Management
WAE	- When Actually Employed
WAR	- Work Assignment Record
WB	- Wage Board

WC&D	- Watershed Conservation and Development
WD	- Warranty Deed
WH&B	- Wild Horse and Burro
WFO	- Western Field Office
WJC	- Work Job Code
WO	- Washington Office
WSFO	- Western Slope Fire Office
YACC	- Young Adult Conservation Corps
YCC	- Youth Conservation Corps

PCN 06219P1 | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | PAGE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT | RUN DATE 4/04/

PROPRIETOR INDEX

ADM STATE MONTANA

PROPRIETOR NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP	CASE-TYP	SERIAL-NUMBER	PER	TWNSHP		RANGE		SEC/CTY	CASE DISPO
R	141 S CENTER ST #307	CASPER	WY	82601	311112	SDM 32692	07	7	S	1	E	35	AUTH
A G P CORP	BOX 631	AMARILLO	TX	79173	311111	SDM 44059A	07	9	S	5	E	31	AUTH
						SDM 44061A	07	10	S	5	E	8	AUTH
						SDM 44063	07	12	S	5	E	5	AUTH
					311112	SDM 44062	07	10	S	5	E	20	AUTH
						SDM 44064A	07	12	S	5	E	3	AUTH
						SDM 44065	07	12	S	5	E	8	AUTH
AA EAE CORP	1500 FIDELITY DR 1N	DALLAS	TX	75201	311112	SDM 44016	07	9	S	2	E	4	AUTH
AA EAE CORP	1500 FIDELITY DR 1N	DALLAS	TX	75201	311111	MTM 47639	20	8	S	8	W	13	AUTH
					311211	MTM 33046	20	17	N	58	E	6	AUTH
						MTM 41757	20	16	N	57	E	18	AUTH
					311212	MTM 30586	20	26	N	59	E	8	AUTH
AAMOT ARTHUR		PINE RIV	MN	56474	311111	MTGF 0 58015	20	32	N	34	E	27	AUTH
ABBOTT ISABEL L	2813 MCKENZIE POINT	WAYZATA	MN	55391	311111	MTBIL 0 21039A	20	6	N	60	E	2	AUTH
						MTBIL 0 21039B	20	6	N	60	E	2	AUTH
ABBY CORP	BOX 1629	GRAND JCT	CO	81502	311211	MTM 31524	20	9	S	43	E	31	AUTH
						MTM 32186	20	35	N	4	E	8	AUTH
							20	35	N	5	E	17	
						MTM 35564	20	31	N	4	E	9	CLSD
						MTM 38807	20	27	N	52	E	35	AUTH
						MTM 39414	20	26	N	21	E	2	AUTH
						MTM 39960	20	28	N	17	E	19	AUTH
						MTM 39995	20	34	N	37	E	3	AUTH
						MTM 40767	20	22	N	45	E	14	AUTH
						MTM 41755	20	18	N	56	E	20	AUTH
						MTM 42975	20	33	N	14	E	19	AUTH
						MTM 48612	20	35	N	39	E	19	AUTH
						MTM 49591	20	8	S	57	E	29	AUTH
						MTM 50458	20	23	N	18	E	3	AUTH
						MTM 51381	20	33	N	35	E	23	AUTH
						NDM 36063	05	136	N	103	W	22	AUTH
					311212	NDM 31040	05	138	N	103	W	6	AUTH
						NDM 49634	05	149	N	84	W	3	AUTH
ABBY CORP	BOX 1629	GRAND JUNCTION	CO	81502	311211	MTM 30537	20	29	N	30	E	5	CLSD
							20	30	N	29	E	23	

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

SERIAL NUMBER INDEX

ADM-STATE: MONTANA

SERIAL NUMBER	CASE TYPE	MER	TOWNSHIP		RANGE		SECTION/ COUNTY	PROPRIETOR	CASE DISPC
MTBIL 0 17175A	311111	20	9	S	23	E	34	EXXON CORP	AUTH
MTBIL 0 17175P	311111	20	9	S	23	E	26	EXXON CORP	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20275	311111	20	5	N	61	E	22	VANDENBUSH W C EST	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20343A	311111	20	5	N	61	E	6	ALSHFORD WILLIAM A	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20343B	311111	20	5	N	61	E	6	ALSHFORD WILLIAM A	AUTH
		20	6	N	61	E	32		
MTBIL 0 20437	311111	20	6	N	61	E	20	LITTLE BEAVER G&G CO	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20583	311111	20	5	N	61	E	20	MCMILLAN JAMES	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20594	311111	20	5	N	61	E	32	HANEY HAZELLE	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20608A	311111	20	5	N	60	E	12	MILLER M D	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20608B	311111	20	5	N	60	E	12	MILLER M D	AUTH
		20	5	N	61	E	28		
MTBIL 0 20609	311111	20	5	N	61	E	26	PENDE THELMAS JR	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20898A	311111	20	4	N	61	E	2	HAWKINS WILLARD A	AUTH
MTBIL 0 20898B	311111	20	4	N	61	E	2	HAWKINS WILLARD A	AUTH
MTBIL 0 21020	311111	20	5	N	61	E	4	LOVERIDGE JAMES F	AUTH
MTBIL 0 21039A	311111	20	6	N	60	E	2	ABBOTT ISABEL L	AUTH
								BARBER JOHN W	
								BEGNA NICHOLAS A	
								BEGNA N A	
								BLICHFELDT J P ESTAT	
								BOEHMER ARLENE	
								BOLLER J H ESTATE	
								CLARK FILEY	
								CHAVEZ CLIATCH D	
								DEEGE FRANK P	
								DEEGE ALBERT F	
								DEEGE IRENE	
								DEEGE LEROY	
								FREEN WILMER P	

78

PGM OG2LR1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PAGE 1
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RUN DATE 47

STATE MONTANA

LOCATION INDEX

COUNTY NAME	CTY-RNG	SUBDIVISION	CASE TYPE	DATE FILED	SERIAL NUMBER	PROPRIETOR	CASE DISPO
			311112	10/18/82	MTM 56774	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56775	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				10/18/82	MTM 56776	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				10/18/82	MTM 56777	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				10/18/82	MTM 56778	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				10/18/82	MTM 56779	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				10/18/82	MTM 56780	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				10/18/82	MTM 56781	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				10/18/82	MTM 56782	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56783	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56784	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56785	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56786	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56787	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56788	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
				10/18/82	MTM 56789	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	CLSD
						MONTANA POWER CO	CLSD
			311113	12/09/82	MTM 57071	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD	AUTH
			311112	1/21/83	MTM 57694	LOUISIANA LND & EXPL	PROG
				1/27/83	MTM 57710	CROSSBOW CORPORATION	AUTH
			311113	8/01/83	MTM 0 60077	PHILLIPS PETRO CO	
						BUFFNER GERARD JR	
						CASEY JAMES J	

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225